The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,305.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

135

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

AM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALA- COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Asia, 1,579 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Lawson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 17th August, 1869.

	August.		August.
Leave Bombay	17	Leave Madras	20
			September.
Carwar	19	Coconada	1
Narrakal	21	Vizagapatam	2
Tuticorin	23	Bimlipatam	3
Colombo	24	Gopalpore	4
Galle	25	Palse Point	4
Negapatam	27	Arrives Calcutta	6

The Asia will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, weather permitting.

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; passengers for which ports may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Tellicherries or they may proceed by back water to Cannanore, or on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Exchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingg, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	21	Leave Bussorah	10
„ Kurrachee	25	„ Fao	10
„ Guadur	26	„ Bushire	11
„ Muscat	29	„ Linga	14
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Bunder Abbas	16
	Sept.		
„ Linga	1	„ Muscat	18
„ Bushire	4	„ Guadur	20
„ Fao	5	„ Kurrachee	22
Arrive Bussorah	6	Arrive Bombay	25

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The steam-ship Mahratta, 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily.

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

FOR SALE, the STEAM TUGS "Jora-wur," "Rustom," and "Wadalia," built of iron; the two former Paddle, and the latter Screw; gross tonnage 183, 97, and 100 tons respectively; horse power, 100, 45, and 20 respectively.

TENDERS for the purchase of each or all of the vessels should be made in writing, addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

The acceptance or otherwise of the offers for the above vessels being at the option of Government.

The above Tugs are now at Butcher's Island, and can be inspected by intending purchasers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 31st July, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship VICTORIA, Captain Gregory, from London, are requested to send off Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned, but he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the owners of the Victoria.

Bombay, 30th July, 1869.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

30th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY,
Khetwady, No. 11.

Elegant and comfortable BROUGHAMS, Shigrams, Phaetons, Dogcarts, Sociables, Hansoms, Buggies, &c., with or without Horses, may be HIRED at the premises, at a moderate charge.

CARRIAGES BUILT or REPAIRED under the personal superintendence of Mr. BURDETT.

The FARRIERY and SHOEING DEPARTMENT is under the supervision of a skilful Farrier, who has had fifteen years' experience in a Madras Cavalry Regiment.

All orders for Horses or Conveyances will be received at the Company's premises, Khetwady, by Mr. Johnston, Manager; or at No. 49, Meadow Street, Fort; and will be promptly attended to.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, at the Rooms of Messrs. Crawford & Co., Bombay, on Wednesday the 1st day of September next, at noon—

The valuable estate of All Saints, in the province of Sattary, Goa territory.

The area of the estate is about 30 square miles. A large portion is well wooded, has an excellent soil, and is of a suitable elevation for coffee growing. It is well supplied with water, and the flat land in the valley is rich and well adapted for the cultivation of cotton as well as the production of the ordinary Indian grain crops.

The land is held on lease from the Government of Goa on most favourable terms.

The whole estate is within an easy distance of water carriage to the coast, and connected with Sanquelim on the nearest navigable salt water creek by a well made road in good repair.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Captain H. B. Major, Panjim, Goa, or to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.

Bombay, 17th May, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 938 of 1867.

The Land Mortgage Bank (Limited) ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Manockjee Cursetjee Patell, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell, deceased ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order made in the above suit, and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1868, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before Charles E. Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September next, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot 1

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, The Land Mortgage Bank (Limited), and of the abovenamed Testator, Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house (now separated into three distinct portions adjoining each other) thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate in the sub-district of Fort, on the south side of Forbes Street, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and forty square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue and Customs Nos. 24, 43, and 44, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 5, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east side thereof by a lane or street called Bakehouse Lane, on or towards the west side thereof by a lane or street called Rope Walk Lane, on or towards the north side thereof by Forbes Street aforesaid, and on or towards the south side thereof by property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet, and which said premises are as to part thereof now in the occupation of Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, and as to the other part thereof, are now unoccupied but were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Solicitors, and of the Cambridge Hotel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs aforesaid, in Rampart Row, within the Fort.—Dated this 26th day of July, 1869.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

FRASER and MILLER, Engineers, Boiler Makers, General and Ship Smiths, Iron and Brass Founders, Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, Manufacturers of Iron Girders, Tanks, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work.

F. and M. are in a position to execute orders from England on very favourable terms.

Bombay, 16th July, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LE CONSULAT de FRANCE a l'honneur de prévenir les Français qu'il sera CHANTE un TE DEUM, le DIMANCHE, 15 Août, à 10h., en la CHAPELLE CATHOLIQUE du Fort, à l'occasion de la FETE de S. M. l'EMPEREUR.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Exemplification of Probate of the Will annexed, to the Estate of GEORGE CANDY, late of South Newington, in England, a clerk in Holy Orders, deceased, who died at Bath, in the county of Somerset, on the 31st day of January, 1869, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to THOMAS CANDY, a Major in H. M.'s Bombay Army (Retired List), now at Poona, Creditors of said deceased are required to send in their Claims, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their custody, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator within one month from this date.—Dated this 9th day of August, 1869. RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 30th day of August, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:—
To receive Accounts to 30th June, 1869.
To receive Directors' Report.
To elect Directors for the ensuing year.
To elect Auditors for ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 14th to the 30th August, instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th August, 1869.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

1 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.

One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.

Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for cu ves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

14 Meadow Street.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidi Sal-crubici) ..... 12 as. „
A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

VELOCIPEDES of every description, for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children. Best forged steel, with brake, and best Hickory Wheels. The French Velocipede Company, through their English Manufacturers, offer the very best Velocipedes, at prices from £10 to £14. Liberal terms to Importers. The Export and Shipping Department is under the care of Tangye Brothers & Holman, of 10, Laurence Pountney Lane, London. The English Wholesale Agents are S. & E. Hansome & Co. All communications to be made to the General Manager A. DAVIS, 14, Strand, London. Trade Mark, a Bicycle.

*** "The Velocipede, its history, and how to use it," can be obtained for 8 annas of the publisher of this Journal.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence of Fluid Extract of Red JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ½, and ½-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London, BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co,, Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort,) Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

COLT'S
New Patent CENTRAL FIRE Cartridge
REVOLVERS,

While doing away with nipples and the necessity of capping the same, have retained all the best qualities of the Original Colt's Pistol. In length of range, accuracy of fire, force of penetration, simplicity of construction, and durability, they surpass all other Metallic Cartridge Revolvers. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition.

Price Lists free. Address—

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY.
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

For Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—Shareholders in the above Company are hereby required to attend a MEETING to be held on SATURDAY next, the 14th inst, at 1½ o'clock P.M., at the Office of the Company in Bombay, Sassoon's Buildings, to consider a scheme to be proposed for the purpose of relieving the shareholders from any future Call, and the Company from its present liabilities, and of providing a capital for the working of the Company.

DALLAS & Co.,
Solicitors for some of the Bombay shareholders of the above Company.

Bombay, 6th August, 1869.

NEW MUSIC—LATEST OUT.

ABYSSINIAN WALTZES.—Dedicated, by Permission, to His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord NAPIER of MAGDALA.

Copies to be had of Messrs. Soundy & Co., Bombay, and at the "Deccan Herald" Office, Poona.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

The undersigned is now prepared to RECEIVE ORDERS for BOOKS from England, and to resume generally the business of the above Firm. A fresh supply of Books, Stationery, &c., is shortly expected. All orders to be addressed

CHESSON & WOODHALL,
Book-sellers, Stationers, &c., Hummum Street.
JANE WOODHALL, Sole Partner.

Bombay, 9th August, 1869.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

TOBACCO
THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.
VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.
Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world

N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them

Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.

*** Price Lists Post Free.

Agents.—Bombay: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Now ready,
THIRD EDITION,
THE CODE of CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

(Act XXV. of 1861 and Act VIII. of 1869,) annotated up to date, with numerous Rulings of all the superior Courts, and with Appendices containing the Laws relating to the trial of European British Subjects, and several important Decisions of High Courts on their Original Jurisdiction; also the Whipping, Evidence, Extradition, and Police Acts, and other Miscellaneous Acts and Rules of Practice relating to the Procedure in Criminal Courts in British India.

By H. T. PRINSEP,
Bengal Civil Service.

Price Rs. 16; or by post, Rs. 17 cash.

THACKER, VINING, & Co., BOMBAY.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the Junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

Jewanjee and Co., in thanking their numerous Patrons for their support, and soliciting a continuance of their favours, beg to state that they have REDUCED their CHARGES to FIVE RUPEES per DAY, till 10th September, 1869, for Travellers, Visitors, and Permanent Lodgers.

Under the present Management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is well adapted both for Families and Gentlemen, and at the Reduced Rates will be found a pleasant and economical residence even for Gentlemen residing permanently in Bombay. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated, being within five minutes' drive of the principal Station of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a short distance from the landing places of the Harbour.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

There are also several First Class Billiard Tables, and the Proprietors would commend their establishment to the notice both of Travellers and Residents.

Byculla Hotel, 2nd July, 1869.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL,
A Large and Commodious Upper-storied Hotel.
OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION AT POONA.

A most comfortable Residence, with Upper-Storey for Visitors as well as for Permanent Residents in the Capital of the Deccan on English Principles.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL.—The Proprietor begs to inform the Public of Poona and Out-stations, that his Hotel, which was under construction for an Upper-Storey, to meet the demands of Visitors at Poona, as well as for the comforts of the Occupants, is now completed, and has been RE-OPENED from this day.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, which has been Established since 1867, is situated in the very centre of the Station, and opposite the Railway Station. The Proprietor having made extensive repairs and improvements, by adding an Upper-Story, the comfort of Visitors is greatly enhanced. The Rooms, which are well furnished, are airy, and command an extensive prospect. The Hotel is under the immediate Superintendence of the Proprietor, and no efforts will be spared to give satisfaction, both in regard to the supplies for the Table, attendance, and general cleanliness of the Establishment. Beers and Wines of the best quality, and none other will be admitted, will be supplied at moderate rates, and every exertion will be made to render Visitors comfortable. Carriages, with good horse on hire, can be obtained on the premises.

DORABJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor, Royal Family Hotel.

Poona, 10th June, 1869.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Tooth Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Combs.	Eau de Cologne.
Corn Plasters.	Violet Powder.
Perfumery.	Feeding Bottles.
Sponges.	Court Plaster.
Sponge Bags.	Pillers.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

FRESH ARRIVAL for the SEASON of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS per OVERLAND MAIL of the 24th ultimo.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER has the pleasure to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has just received per s. s. "SUMATRA" his annual supply of a fresh shipment of Seeds from the most celebrated seed-growing establishment in England.

This consignment has been specially selected for this climate by experienced gardeners and seed men, and no expense has been spared to insure the seeds being of the best and latest crops, and although the prices charged may be somewhat in excess of those generally quoted, yet H. R. B. is certain purchasers favouring him with order will be amply repaid by the excellent quality of these Seeds. Among the varieties are the following:—

Packets in tin cases of Garden Seeds of 37 varieties, Ditto Ditto of Flower Do. of 30 varieties, and the annexed may be had loose by weight to any quantity; namely, White Knolekole, White Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson But, Cawliflower, White Celery, Parsley, Lettuce Cos and Drumhead, French and other Beans of sorts, Peas Do sorts, French Breakfast and Turnip Radish, Red American Turnip, &c., &c.

H. R. Baxter begs to intimate that he is in daily expectation of the arrival of a further supply of Vegetable Seeds of the latest crops from the Cape of Good Hope per s. s. "COSSACK."

JUST RECEIVED, an invoice of SADDLERY, by J. A. Owen, of Leicester-square, Maker to the Royal Family, consisting of the following:—

Lady's white quilted Dockin Saddles with Bridles.
Gentlemen's Hunting Ditto Ditto with Ditto.
Infantry Officer's Saddles with Regulation Bridles.
A few sets of double and single permanent plating Harness.

The property of a Gentleman left the Presidency.

A second-hand serviceable Bullock Dummy or Nuggur Cart to be sold cheap to close the accounts.

Also a set of servants' second-hand plated double Harness.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

MRS. LAKES
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.
Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to. LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and CO.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

"MEDEA," "BRITISH ADMIRAL," "HINDOSTAN," "JEANIE DOUGLAS," AND "LORD STRATHNAIRN,"

By the arrival of the above vessels, now discharging in the harbour, we shall shortly be in possession of further supplies of WINES, &c. as under:—

CHAMPAGNE, Grand Vin D'Ay.
Gold neck, 1 and 2, Star.
Gold neck, No. 2.

N. B.—Our Overland parcel of Gold Neck Champagne, which arrived on 22nd ult., has been nearly all disposed of by registered orders, but the opportune arrival of the above will enable us to keep our friends supplied, and regular supplies being on the way Overland will, we hope, prevent further disappointment.

SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK.

MANZANILLA and SHERRY.
BUCELLAS.

BASS'S BEER.
Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

ALSO,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,
GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.
Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

BASS'S BEER IN KILDERKINS (18 Gals.)
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

N.B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messrs. and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.
SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B		Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A		Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C		Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dessert Wine	22 0
27 0	1		White—Pale, delicate, nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2		White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3		White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	½		White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle | 45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Silkery, pure body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	35 0
38 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	30 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvees of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	33 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20	0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23	0	Rodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23	4	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
25	3	Ostrich ditto 1862	22 0
25	0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
30	0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25	0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
30	0	Scharzberg ditto 1863	27 0
23	0	Winningen ditto 1869	24 0
28	0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15	0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15	0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market firm. Moderate inquiries for Colaba, Port Canning, and Mazagon shares at rates quoted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	595
10,000	500	100	Nil.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	165
5,250	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,620
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	355
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	210
13,595	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
37,696	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	143
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,625
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,010
10,800	1,000	650	,,12-14	Do. New	695
	7,000	150	Nil	Frere Land	170
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,200
5,000	2,000	1,300	Nil	Fort Canning	290-5

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0/5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

SHIPPING COMPANY.

1,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	200ps.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	980
250	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	640
	12,000	11,000	1750ps.	Apollo Press Co.	10,300
200	2,000	all	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
200	500	all	100do.	Do. New	550
500	1,880	all	100do.	Colaba Press Co	11,400
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,300
150	8,550	all	1000ps.	Fort Press Co.	10,500
300	2,000	1,800	100ps.	Framji Cowasji Press	1,325
200	6,000	all	425 ps.	Hydranlic Press Co.	3,550
200	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
2,500	1,600	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	340
120	2,500	all	490 ps.	Prince of Wales Press	2,930
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,300
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,700

(* Per share for the half-year.)

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
500	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,725
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	790
900	500	all	12 pc.	Broach Mills	265
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
750	2,000	all	300	Great Eastern	1,510
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	715
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,335
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	90
4,000	50	all	3	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	225

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
500	50 Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	65
25	13½ ...	Do. China	3—3½
200	35 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kg	6
200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	... Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
...	...	East India Bank's	15—16
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	63 May '67	Royal Bank	12
130	66 Apr. '67	Old Financial	8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	540
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	1/0

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ..... 5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ..... 7 per cent.

CALCUTTA.—5TH AUGUST, 1869.

Government Securities.—The transactions reported to-day were, not of heavy amounts, at the following rates:—4 per cents. at Rs. 94-10, 94-12 and 94-14 or 5-6 to 5-2 discount; 5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 109-4 and 109-6 and 5½ per cents. at Rs. 113-12 and 113-14.

The following sales and purchase of Shares were reported:—
Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,575.
National Bank shares, a small number at Rs. 138, and some heavy lots, at Rs. 139.
East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 240 per £20.
India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares at Rs. 415 and half shares at Rs. 207½.
Bengal Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, one lot of Rs. 315, and several at Rs. 310, 305½ and 305, for bargain contract was passed at Rs. 205, for delivery *forthwith*.

BANK RETURNS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Return of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending the 31st July, compared with the statement for the preceding week:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	4,750	0 decrease.
Private Deposits	29,46,000	25 decrease.
Bills Payable	3,00,000	0 increase.
Bills in Circulation	30,04,125	10 decrease.
Assets.		
Coin and Bullion	3,84,250	0 decrease.
Government Securities	9,00,000	10 decrease.
Private Securities	29,05,000	3 decrease.
Bills Discounted	20,00,000	0 decrease.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 10.
Ward, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Tinglipore.
Sheppee, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Campbell, Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 10.
Bean, Lieutenant, 6th Regiment N. I., on sick leave, to England.
Ward, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Jaulna.
Inge, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Deolalee.
Campbell, Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to ——.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Honourable A. H. Gordon, C. B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 9th August, 1869.

The following transfers are ordered in the Subordinate Medical Department British Troops Branch:—

Assistant Apothecary H. McCullough, No. 128, from general duty, Presidency, to general duty, Poona.

Assistant Apothecary A. A. DeSouza, No. 111, from No. 4 Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, to 5th Battery 6th Brigade Royal Artillery; acting Assistant Dowlatrow, No. 307, from Indian Medical Department to general duty, Poona.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Deolalee Depot.—Staff Surgeon Major T. E. White, M. D., C. B., to be in medical charge.

4th Regiment N. I. (Rifles)—Lieutenant T. Carter, Wing Subaltern, to be Adjutant, vice Captain Seton, who vacates on promotion.

Captain T. Kelly, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, Acting Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, has qualified as a Surveyor.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
ta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Aug	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, Aug. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Salsette (s)	Tomlin	Aden and Suez.
	Koima (s)	Colliver	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship Her Majesty, Downie, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 5 City of Seringapatam Robertson ..... Glasgow, May 12.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 5 Varuna ..... —

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 3 Copenhagen ..... Covelong.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 3 Genl. Caulfield ..... Gopaulpore.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line n the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scal. to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 17th Aug., at 2 P.M.; the after-packe at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the sevgral Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Tuesday	Aug. 17	Saturday	Sept. 25
,,	,, 24	,,	Oct. 2
,,	,, 31	,,	,, 9
,,	Sept. 7	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 14	,,	,, 23
		,,	,, 30

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 20th Aug., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Aug. 20	Friday	Oct. 1
,,	Sept. 3	,,	,, 15
,,	,, 17	,,	,, 29

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday	Sept. 3	Friday	Nov. 26
	Oct. 1	,,	Dec. 24
,,	,, 29		

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James Arnott, Esq., M.D.
Thomas Blaney, Esq.
Rev. D. C. Boyd.
J. W. Brown, Esq.
H. D. Dods, Esq.
D. Graham, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.
Rev. D. Macpherson.
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
W. Nicol, Esq.
J. Ranken, Esq.
A. F. Shepherd, Esq.
N. Spencer, Senior, Esq.
G. Ramsay Wilson, Esq.
Rev. John Wilson, D.D.
James Whidram, Esq.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

Increased accommodation has enabled the Committee to separate the Girls' Department, under Mrs Macdonald, from the Boys' Department under Mr. Macdonald and an Assistant Master; both sections, however, still remaining under the personal superintendence of Mr. Macdonald.

Instruction in Instrumental Music is given by Herr Schmuck. The School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for the Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political and
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-Drawing. [Physical.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
History.	Latin.
	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES:—First and Second Classes ..... Rs. 5 per month.
Third Class ..... ,, 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... ,, 10 ,,

Four members of a family are charged as three.

A separate fee is charged for Instrumental Music.

Adequate provision has been made for the reception of Pupils as Boarders by Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA,

RESPECTFULLY announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, Esq.

I have much pleasure in testifying that Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with Spectacles which I have found to suit m much better than any I have hitherto been able to obtain.

Bombay, 31st July, 1869. N. M. WADIA.

FROM SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.

A. MENIST, Esq., Optist,

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent for introducing Glasses upon an improved principle for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not procure a single pair of Spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worse. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of Spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I, therefore, without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land,—Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

GREENLAW—August 3rd, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of Colonel Greenlaw, Presidency Paymaster, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

SHELLEY—August 2nd, at Morar, the wife of Captain Shelley, of the late 11th Regiment N. I., of a son.

COOKE—August 2nd, at Delhi, the wife of C. R. Cooke, B. A., Principal, Delhi College, of a daughter.

REPORT OF THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, and also by Messrs. Claxton and Woodhall, a re-print of the REPORT of the BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION. Price Rs. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, August, 1869.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1869.

THE Report of the Royal Commission assembled under the chairmanship of Colonel Wilson Patten to consider the constitution and practice of courts-martial will mark a new era in the administration of military law, and will establish rules for the guidance of martial justice on a basis which may be expected to be permanent for at least many years. The principal recommendations advanced in the Report are that the proceedings of no court-martial should be liable to revision, that branding as a punishment for desertion should cease, and that officers should have higher instruction in the rudiments of military law. The first of these recommendations is not only founded on the same general principles of justice as prevail in the civil jurisdiction of this country, but is only a development of an alteration in the practice of courts-martial which was effected in the middle of the last century. Till that time it had been the custom, if a court-martial declined to find a prisoner guilty, or to inflict upon him such a punishment as the confirming officer thought adequate, to send back the proceedings time after time to be reconsidered until the patience of either the court or the confirming officer was exhausted, and one or the other gave way. About a hundred years ago it was recognized that it was unfair, where a prisoner had been once acquitted by a court-martial, that he should be liable again and again to be tried on the same charge and the same evidence, and it was decided by the Crown that for the future the proceedings of a court-martial should only be liable to one revision. Why so much was retained it is difficult to discover. Probably it was considered that one revision should be allowed to correct legal errors or technical mistakes; but it is evident that as long as a court which had once given its decision is allowed to reconsider that decision on no new evidence, for any further evidence is expressly forbidden, but solely because the confirming authority disagreed with the opinion of the court, the system of revision is extremely likely to affect the prisoner prejudicially. This view has been taken by the Royal Commission, and as soon as its recommendations have been embodied in the military code, when a court-martial has given its verdict or delivered judgment, no alteration can take place except in the direction of clemency. The prerogative of mercy will still be left as it undoubtedly should be to the confirming authority, but that authority will be divested of any power which might lead even indirectly to an aggravation of punishment. This is certainly in accordance with the spirit which regulates ordinary criminal procedure, and by its adoption a great evil of military law will be eliminated. With the strict discipline and obedience which is and must be inculcated in the mind of every member of an armed community, it was hardly possible for a body of officers to revise impartially, and without bias, a decision which, from the fact of its being sent back to them, they knew well was disagreeable to a superior authority. The consequence was that either the court servilely acceded to the concealed desire of the confirming authority when the opinion of one mind was allowed to overrule the well weighed conclusion of a large tribunal, or a coolness sprang up between the members of the court-martial and the confirming officer which was anything but conducive to the interests of the service; or in the matter of a regimental court-martial, where the area of society was limited, might even lead to a rupture of private friendship. As this system is now practically obsolete, it is of no need to enter further into its faults. All must be sincerely rejoiced that to all intents and purposes it is obsolete.

As to the recommendation of the Commission that branding should be discontinued it cannot but be considered judicious, although military men are far from putting any credence in the mass of the sentimental-balderdash which has been talked and written upon the subject. The word was more objectionable than the practice, for the title "branded" brings before the imagination the idea of red hot iron, barbarian torture and horrible mutilation, while in reality branding in the army merely meant slight tattooing with Indian ink to a much less degree than almost every soldier and sailor inflicts upon himself for amusement. It is difficult to see how men who bear bad characters, and are discharged from the army, can be prevented from re-enlisting perpetually, especially when there is much need for recruits, unless they receive some distinctive mark; but if the country at large is so averse to the system of marking bad characters that it is willing to incur the expense caused by their constantly reappearing in the ranks only to swell the rolls of the hospital and the prison, the military authorities will not raise any objection to men being discharged from the service without any facilities for their recognition. There is no doubt that the public did not understand what branding really meant, and as many good lads might be prevented from entering the service from the vague dread of the possibility of an unknown punishment its disappearance cannot be regretted. Its advocates should also remember that the outcry against branding was chiefly caused among those who understood it, but who objected to the use made of the process. Of late years it has become the custom to subject men convicted before a court-martial of absence for more than three weeks to being branded on each conviction. So that instead of being used simply as a precaution against re-enlistment, the ingrained letters D. or B. C. began to be regarded as an actual punishment, and against any punishment which in the slightest degree savours of torture, the public opinion of this country is certain instantly to revolt.

There can be no doubt that the officers of the British Army are very deficient in their knowledge of military law. That such is the case was acknowledged by almost every person who gave evidence before the Royal Commission. This may be due partly to the want of education on this subject, as it is not required that a boy should know anything of it when he enters the army, and the examinations, theoretically necessary before promotion, have become mere absurdities as far as anything except field work is concerned; partly to the custom existing in the service by which any knowledge of books on the part of an officer is regarded with disfavour and something akin to contempt by his comrades, and partly to the unpractical, voluminous and confused form of the books of reference. The Royal Commission did well, when, probably swayed by the evidence of the Duke of Cambridge, it recommended that some simple and practical book of reference and authority for military law and the guidance of courts-martial should be compiled and published by authority. The want of such a work has been long felt. As soon as it is in existence its simplicity will allow it to be made a subject for study and examination before obtaining a commission, and when in a practical form, the rudiments of military justice can be always at hand to every officer, there will be no excuse for any one who does not, to a decent degree, make himself acquainted with them. Nor need this knowledge be confined to the officer alone—it will be within the reach of the non-commissioned officer and the soldier, and when the latter is able clearly to understand what must be the necessary causes of misconduct, we may hope that not only will the duties of courts-martial be more efficiently performed, but that the necessity for these tribunals be considerably diminished. On the whole the well-wishers to the army must be well satisfied with the result of the Royal Commission. It has authoritatively suggested the reforms which individuals have for some time urged and which the highest military authority has avowed to be necessary. Its recommendations cannot take effect immediately, but we may expect to see them embodied in the Mutiny Act of next year, and then we may feel that on one point we shall have arrived at a certain finality for several years to come, and that in one instance there may be a pause in the constant change and clamour for change which has existed for several years and which has caused the army for some time past to be maintained in a constant state of doubtful uncertainty and feverish expectation. How satisfactory it would be if on all other points so rapid a conclusion might be anticipated, if the purchase system, the period of the soldier's enlistment, the control of military finance, and several other questions of a similar nature could be effectively decided by carrying out the recommendations advocated in the few pages of the Report of a Royal Commission. These are, however, intrinsically difficult subjects to deal with, and the tentative and vacillating policy at present pursued by those who guide the actions of the War Office necessarily cause it to be feared that for many years they will remain undecided, that the military service will be continually held in that state of expectation of change which is sure to be more damaging to its interest than most people unconnected with the service would imagine, and that the highest effort of improvement will be to reduce the Army Estimates by a wholesale reduction of men, a policy of economy by which those remaining are administered individually at a greater cost than would have been the larger number.

IN commenting on the article we published last Monday respecting the Central Asian question, our local contemporary says he has the "unhappiness to dissent" from our "pessimist" views. We have once before challenged our contemporary to state, if he can, what our "views" are, and we repeat the challenge. We have stated *his* views over and over again, but he will not do us the favour to state ours. He boasts of familiarity with what passes in our imagination and assumes that he knows what sort of passages we think will be omitted in the papers which Mr. Grant Duff has promised to print, but we may be permitted to doubt whether the knowledge of our contemporary on this head is so complete as he supposes. On one point we are not allowed to have any doubts—the careless misrepresentation at least of one argument which found a place in our article. We said that Mr. Grant Duff "does not appear to see that the mere existence of Russian troops in outposts remote from each other and remote from support is one of the best proofs of *the strength of Russia* in Central Asia which he could possibly adduce." Now, how does our contemporary distort this passage? He makes us say that the military strength of the 20,000 Cossacks in Turkistan is proved by their posts being remote from each other and remote from support! The nonsensical misrepresentation is his own; we said nothing of the kind. But it is not the first time that our contemporary has shown an inability to discriminate between two different propositions. He substitutes the strength of the Russian army in Turkistan for the strength of Russia in Central Asia, and he is unable to see that Russia must be strong if she can maintain these isolated posts; just as the maintenance of scattered English garrisons, the world over, is not due to the strength of the garrisons *per se*, but to the strength which lies in Old England. When the papers on which Mr. Grant Duff founded his military speculations are printed we shall be happy to discuss them on their merits; sound military opinions are always acceptable, no matter the quarter whence they come, and no great name or high position can give sterling worth to unsound views. Our contemporary, although he has such a pleasant wit and lively style, must root out from his mind the idea that Russian military exploits are "pitiful," that Russia in Central Asia is a "phantom," before he can hope to form sound opinions either on the military or political import of Russia's position east of the Caspian.

WE cannot agree with the *Pioneer* in his criticisms on the order of the Governor General in Council throwing wide open the Forest Department to competitors of all races. The order is carefully guarded. Needful qualifications, faithful and efficient service, practical experience are the conditions which are to govern the admission and promotion of all, natives included. At least the native gentlemen must know something of the products of their native land, and something of the management thereof also. Of course if the order were intended merely as a screen to cover the pitchforking of favourites into well paid posts, it would be a gross wrong to the State. We cannot believe it is so intended. As Germany and France are "fathoms" above India in Forestry, the young men fresh from the study of the methods adopted by those countries will stand the best chance, not only of getting to the top of the tree, but of perching on most of the high branches. At all events this is not a department from which *competent* natives need be excluded, either for economical or State reasons.

MR. SKINNER, Chairman of the Bank of Bengal, driven to the last ditch in defence of his "Agency" here, frankly avows that his only reason for defying the Government is the strong opinion of the directors that the Agency is "indispensable to the conduct of the Bank's business with Bombay." He calls this an "argument." With as much reason a poacher might seek to vindicate himself by asserting that trespass with snares and guns was indispensable to the conduct of his business in my Lord's preserves. A strong opinion which does not express a fact cannot properly be styled an argument, and the Bengal Bank shows small respect for the intelligence of the Supreme Government by supposing that such a statement will "approve itself to the favourable consideration" of that body. Mr. Grant Duff has, by anticipation, answered the blarney of the Chairman and his board. The policy of the Government remains unchanged, and we do not see how that Government can refrain much longer from compelling obedience to its will. We are told, indeed, from England, and on good authority, that "a State note and free banking" is to be the order of the day, not only here but at home. This millenium, however, has not yet been reached by State intervention; and pending the mighty transition we shall hold it to be a scandal that one State Bank is permitted to continue its practical raid into the territory of another State Bank, in defiance alike of the Government and of the ordinary laws of commercial honour.

AN unnecessary doubt has been raised respecting what has occurred in Parliament in regard to the Indian budget. Yet the telegrams are plain enough, and there is nothing in the statements they make inconsistent with the practice of Parliament. How any one can suppose that the Indian Budget was not expounded both by the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Grant Duff, passes all comprehension. Indeed the Indian budget ought to be explained to both Houses since it is to be laid before Parliament; but it has not happened before that the India Office was represented by two men each equally ambitious of making a speech. Technically, except in so far as the returns are concerned, the budget is not before Parliament at all, unless it is explained to both Houses. Instead of hopeless bewilderment, one would have thought that, on learning how both Houses, this year, had engaged in a palaver on Indian finance, delight and exultation would have possessed all those who think that India is not sufficiently meddled with at home. But some folks are never satisfied.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. S. KEMBALL has been appointed one of the trustees of St. Paul's Church at Poona.

ASSISTANT SURGEON ANDREW NISBETT EDWARDS RIDDELL, having completed twelve years' service, has been appointed to be Surgeon, under the provisions of para 23 of G. O. G. I. No. 1060, dated 23rd December 1864.

LIEUTENANT H. W. HASTINGS, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner 3rd Grade, Oudh, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

THE Government of India has sanctioned, subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, a proposal of the Bengal Government to grant to Mr. McEwen, Officiating 5th Judge of the Small Cause Court at Calcutta, a salary of Rs. 750 per mensem, rising by annual increases of Rs. 50 to Rs. 900 per mensem, on the ground that this is the salary which he will receive as Registrar of the Court, when that appointment is created to obviate the necessity of a permanent 5th Judgeship.

ON the 29th March 1869 a disastrous fire occurred at Bhore, in the Bombay Presidency, which destroyed the principal buildings belonging to the Punt Sucheo, including a portion of his palace: the loss of property being estimated at three lacs of rupees, exclusive of the loss of valuable records. The Collector and Political Agent at Sattara brought this circumstance specially to the notice of the Bombay Government, and preferred an application on his behalf for a loan of one lac of rupees to enable him to rebuild a portion of his palace. This application having been forwarded to the Government of India for favourable consideration, sanction has been accorded to the loan on the condition that it shall be repayable in five years at the rate of Rs. 20,000 a year, and the entire sum or its unrepaid portions be chargeable with interest at five per cent. per annum.

THE Lucknow paper derives some pleasure from a "very strong rumour" which is said to be afloat that the grand durbar for the Duke of Edinburgh will after all be held at that station, than which, says our sanguine contemporary, no place is more fitted for his reception, and a "most royal welcome from all" is promised him if he comes.

"OUR PAPER," a Kurrachee journal, professes to have learned from a reliable source that "Mr. Knox has had the appointment of traffic manager of the Sind Railway conferred upon him." If Mr. Walter Knox, late agent of the G. I. P. Railway, is meant, the statement is a very improbable one.

THE "Delhi Gazette" says it has received a telegram from Peshawur stating that the Ameer Shere Ali Khan has been shot and wounded, and that Sirdar Ismail Khan escaped to Swat. Our contemporary concludes that Sirdar Ismail Khan "did the deed," but we fear he has not read the story of the Sirdar's conspiracy and banishment.

MR. J. R. ARBUTHNOTT, Acting Collector of Madura, has notified to the cattle-holders in his district that the daily admixture of an ounce (half a pullum) of salt to each animal is most beneficial as tending to improve their health and condition, and at the same time decreasing their liability to disease. But the "Madras Mail" doubts whether cattle-owners, as a rule, can afford to buy salt for their cattle.

THE Agra paper is surely indulging a little playful fancy when it writes as follows of this much maligned city and its citizens:—"The doings of 1864 seem to have made slight or no impression on some folks. The example of men who four or five years ago drove their carriage and pair and now *skulk along the streets with their hair cut Abyssinian fashion (that is a cruel rule of the jail requiring men to exchange a fine curly head of hair for a short crop)* is no lesson to the new speculators who to-day are buying up shares at 25 per cent premium in a company whose objects are not yet thoroughly known."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 6TH AUGUST.

The Duke of Argyll presented yesterday the badges of the Star of India to the new Companions of that Order.

Mr. Graves will propose the next commercial members for the India Council (sic.)

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 6TH AUGUST, NOON.

Total sales of Cotton ..... 87,000 bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats ... 29,000 ,,
,, Imports of Cotton ..... 30,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats ... 12,000 ,,
,, Stock of Cotton ..... 275,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats ... 23,500 ,,
Fair Dhollera 10½d.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The Bombay Mail of the 20th ult. reached Suez on the 6th inst.

THE BOMBAY STRANGERS' HOME.

IN 1862 the Government of Bombay authorized the formation of a committee to report on the following points:—

1*st*.—The extent and progressive growth in late years of the evil of European destitution and mendicity.

2*nd*.—What machinery now exists for its relief at the Presidency and other large towns, and how far such machinery is sufficient or defective.

3*rd*.—To furnish Government with a detailed and definite plan for enabling it to co-operate with private charity for the systematic and, as far as possible, permanent relief of European pauperism on an extensive scale.

In reporting on these points, the committee stated that one of the means adopted for affording relief to destitute Europeans was the opening of a home for European strangers who are not sailors or military pensioners. The Strangers' Home was opened in 1863. But as the funds of the institution were not sufficient for maintaining its inmates, the Bombay Government in April last sanctioned the grant of Rs. 100 for expenditure by the Police Magistrate for the maintenance of a number of destitute Europeans who were turned out of the Strangers' Home on account of the want of sufficient funds to support them any longer in that institution.

In confirming the sanction of the Bombay Government, the Government of India suggested as a more economical arrangement that the Strangers' Home, or the Sailors' Home, should be employed in relieving the Europeans for whose benefit the expenditure was sanctioned.

Before receipt of these orders, the Government of Bombay represented that as the funds of the Strangers' Friend's Society were insufficient to maintain all who applied for admission into the home, it had sanctioned the grant of a small allowance to supply food and shelter in the Police Lock-up to every European in Bombay who may be found to be absolutely without food and shelter; and, under these circumstances, applied for the grant of Rs. 16,000 for the year 1868, and of a similar sum for the present year, to the Society referred to. In anticipation of approval, the Bombay Government sanctioned an advance of Rs. 5,000 to the Society to meet emergent wants.

In confirming this advance, the Government of India has intimated that for the present year a sum equivalent to what is derived from private subscriptions and donations will be added by this Government, but that no grant can be made for arrears.

COMPENSATION TO MADRAS OFFICERS.

THE Secretary of State for India having sanctioned the grant of compensation to those local officers, who, on the reorganization of the Madras native army then under Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, were superseded in regimental commands by Staff Corps lieutenant colonels, Government authorised the adjustment of their claims to the extent of Rs. 42,598-5-7, as follows:—

Lieut.-Col.	G. A. Fulton	Rs.	7,326	5 6
,,	G. Smart	,,	4,353	0 3
,,	A. D. McDougall	,,	8,857	0 0
,,	A. Cannan	,,	8,598	8 5
,,	K. Mac

say, in their case, either that they are not brought out too soon, or that the pace is not too fast? We will not enter into any details as to the physique of a girl of eighteen or nineteen. Every body knows what amount of physical fatigue she is fit to undergo, and how little that is. With that knowledge in our minds, it seems almost incredible that they should face the ordeal of even one season and survive, except as wrecks. And one of the questions that strike us in entertaining this matter is—Do they? Are they often anything but wrecks, in the same sense that young horses overrun are cripples? If there be any truth in sanitary regulations, we fail to see how they can be anything else, for they break every one of them. They pass much of their time in stifling atmospheres; they are exposed to constant alternations of heat and cold, and are dressed in a style calculated to invite their worst effects; their delicate limbs are fagged day after day, and get rid of their aches, not by rest, but by fresh exertion; their minds are strained as mercilessly as their bodies; they are kept artificially awake when the natural current of their blood would close their eyelids, and artificially wearied into sleep at a time when the natural currents of the morning would begin to stir their slumbers; they do not even eat as they would eat if the waste of their tissue was less, for appetite, the most difficult of all the functions to stimulate, becomes as jaded as the rest. Is it conceivable that such a course as this does not tell on their constitutions? Does it fit them any the more to be wives and the mothers of a healthy, stalwart race? Surely at times the at first fair, but finally faded victims of this strange system for making the time of youth pleasant and beautiful, and of "gathering rosebuds while "we may," must feel a yearning for something simpler, easier, and freer, and to have the galling yoke of daily-recurring excitement removed from their necks. Surely, if they have read Mr. Morris's "Earthly Paradise," they feel inclined to express to their handmaidens the hope expressed by Danæ, in "The Doom of King Acrisius," to hers, when shut up in her tower:

> Here I shall not die,
> But live to feel dew falling from the sky,
> And not my feet deep in the meadow grass,
> And not the scented pine-trees pass,
> Or in the hottest of the summer day
> Betwixt green banks within the mill-stream play.

If no such longing ever smites them, we can only say that their misfortune is greater than we have been supposing.

FAT LIVINGS

(Daily News, July 17.)

A WEEKLY contemporary, who pays special attention to the testamentary dispositions of the wealthy, publishes this week an abstract of the will of a highly favoured son of the Church. The late Venerable James Croft, M.A., Canon and Archdeacon of Canterbury, Rector of Cliffe at Hoo and Saltwood-cum-Hythe, had married, we are told, a daughter of Archbishop Sutton. To this marriage we may assume the best of his Church appointments were due. The rectory of Saltwood, which is valued at 784*l.* per annum, is in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and so also is that of Cliffe, valued at £1,297 per annum. The deceased gentleman had held the first of these benefices thirteen years, and the second seven years, when in 1825 he was made Archdeacon of Canterbury, with a canonry annexed, valued at 1000*l.* a-year, and he held all these preferments until his recent decease. The earthly rewards he received for his services to the Church may be thus stated.

Saltwood	56 × 784	£43,904
Cliffe	50 × 1,297	64,850
Canonry	43 × 1,000	43,000
		£151,754

We should be extremely sorry to affirm that this gentleman's services to the Church were overpaid by the foregoing sums, but if he did not get too much, it is certain that many men who are doing good work in the public eye are getting too little. Supposing that the Archdeacon could have made shift with 1,000*l.* a year from the time that he accepted Saltwood, his earliest benefice, the surplus of 95,754*l.* would have been available in his lifetime for rewarding other merit than his own.

NAVAL OFFICERS AT COURT.

(Army and Navy Gazette, July 17.)

THAT traditional dish with which to treat an unwelcome guest, viz., the cold shoulder, seems to have been somewhat plentiful at recent Royal entertainments and ceremonials; at least, so say the officers of the naval service, who, very much against their will, apparently stand in the invidious position of not being much wanted either at festivites given in honour of foreign potentates, or when her Majesty bestows the knightly orders which are supposed to be the reward of those who have exerted themselves in the naval and military services of this country. We had occation to remark, some three weeks ago, the almost total absence of naval officers from the "breakfast" given by the Queen at Buckingham Palace to the Viceroy of Egypt. That absence has formed the bases for much and curious speculation, and the various hypotheses put forward are as numerous as they are, no doubt, absurd. Were we to enumerate or enunciate them we should perhaps afford a great deal of amusement for the private entertainment of the Lord Chamberlain. That august officer of State could, we dare say, should we mention the conjectures, easily refute the various propositions advanced, and might, perhaps with some slight injury to his *amour propre*, enlighten the service by giving the real reason for the meagre display of naval uniforms at her Majesty's *fete*. What that reason was we fancy we have a slight idea, but, as Lord Sidney is—to borrow the parlance of our contemporary *Punch*—on the whole a well-behaved boy, and as we hope he will not do so any more, we will let bygones, be bygones, and consign the important secret to the receptacle of equally valuable matter—viz., the waste-paper basket. The service will, no doubt, survive the apparent slight. There is another matter which is, however, not so easily overlooked or explained. We allude to the paucity of naval officers in the list of those recently honoured with the investiture of the Order of the Bath. Sixteen military men received the decoration at the hands of their Sovereign, whilst less than one-half that number, or only six members of the naval service received a similar honour. Now, what can be the reason of this? We are not aware that recent events have, in any great degree, called the services of the Army into more requisition than those of the Navy. Neither do we think that the credit to the account of the Army is larger than the corresponding item in the Navy ledger. Nay, indeed, we may say, and that without being in the slightest degree invidious to the Army, that it has always been duly rewarded for its services. We are not now finding fault with the fact that so many military officers received the Order; without doubt they have deserved all they got; but we certainly think that the difference in the amount of reward bestowed between the two services would have been less apparent, had a larger number of naval officers of the Navy whose services and rank qualify them for the higher grades of the order have received the coveted honour. We very much doubt this; but it is admitted to be the case, there still remains amongst the other classes of naval officers those who have deserved some public recognition for the manner in which they have performed their duties, other than a mere letter of thanks or complimentary remarks. The one soon gets yellow and time-worn, and the others are too apt to be forgotten, not only by those to whom they are addressed, but also by the official personage from whom they emanate. It must not be forgotten that the bestowal of the Order of the Bath is regarded by officers with no little amount of veneration. It is an official voucher, so to speak, of the highest order, and we cannot be surprised that it is sometimes more highly prized than some material rewards. There are officers of both services who have richly deserved such a recognition of their services, but they never have, and probably never will, receive it. Why they have not is one of those inscrutable problems the solution of which seems as distant as the time when the circle shall have been squared, and perpetual motion triumphantly attained. One fertile and, no doubt, most convenient barrier, behind which those who have the bestowal of the honour shelter themselves when they deny applicants or overlook silent though meritorious men, is "the statutes do not allow." So much the worse for the statutes, say we. It is time that all such negative and *non possumus* style of refusal and denial be done away with. In this age of advancement everything is found capable of reform. We have recently seen the question of pensions and rewards to Cabinet Ministers altered—the sphere extended, the basis widened. If the elastic principle can be applied to such a subject, surely the statutes of the Order of the Bath are not proof against expansion and revision. In former years there was a little more free trade in this matter of rewards and punishments of public servants. If a man did his duty to his Sovereign, that Sovereign valued his services, and, without turning-up a lot of musty-fusty old records or consulting registrars and secretaries, rewarded them. If, on the contrary, the duty was neglected or ill performed, there was short shrift for the offender. A little of such imperial treatment applied to the same system might now be efficacious. It could do but little harm, and, in these days of an unfettered Press, would not be abused without an unworthy recipient of Royal favour being made aware he had not deserved what had been bestowed, and the public at large knowing the exact value of the man whom "the King delighteth to honour." There are, as we said before, many men in both services fully worthy of the honour of the Bath, but who, in all probability, will pass away "unhonoured and unsung." Take, for example, a case which has recently come under our notice. Captain James Rawstorne joined the Navy in 1806; he served continuously—and glad enough the country was to have the services of him and such as he—till the peace in 1815; from 1830 to 1851 he served in the Coast-guard and on the China and Brazil stations with energy and brilliancy for which he received numerous testimonials *or letters of Thanks*, amongst them one from the late Duke of Wellington. On the war breaking out with Russia in 1854, he relinquished the appointment of harbourmaster at Fleetwood, volunteered his services to the Admiralty, and was appointed to the command of a division of naval transports. During the whole of the war, he was actively and arduously engaged, and was present and under fire when the fleet attacked the sea batteries of Sebastopol on Oct. 17, 1854. By some unfortunate mischance his name was omitted in the despatches to the Admiralty, and, although subsequently recommended by the late Admiral Sir James W. Deans Dundas for the Bath, an honour which would have been conferred on his immediate chief, Captain Chastus, had he lived, he has never been able to obtain that recognition for the services of a lifetime which he thinks—and we must certainly endorse his opinion—is justly due to him. We suppose there is some hitch somewhere, an inch of red tape, either too much or too little, producing a quandary in the official mind difficult to overcome. This is but one of many cases; and we leave it to the public to imagine with what particularly pleasant and amiable feelings certain of our public servants are regarded by men who gave their lives from youth to the verge of old age, freely and without stint, to the service of their country. Cannot Mr. Childers, who has done, and is doing, so much for the improvement of the service, take these matters into his consideration? They will not press very heavily in an economical point of view, and although at the eleventh hour, the fact that their services have been at length properly estimated and approved will be no slight satisfaction to officers as brave and good as ever trod the quarter-deck of a British man of war.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(The charge for notifying Domestic Occurrences is one Rupee.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BURN—August 4th, at Bolarum, the wife of Surgeon G. A. Burn, 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAPMAN—July 28th, at Baraich, the wife of Charles Chapman, Esq., of a daughter.
COOKE—August 2nd, at Delhi, the wife of G. R. Cooke, B.A., Principal, Delhi College, of a daughter.
GREENLAW—August 3, at Madras, the wife of Colonel Greenlaw, Presidency Paymaster, of a daughter.
HUTTON—August 3rd, at Madras, the wife of Mr. James Hutton, of a son.
SHELLEY—August 2nd, at Mozar, the wife of Captain Shelley, of the late 11th Regiment N. I., of a son.

DEATH.

HARRIS—July 31st, at Allahabad, of cholera, Major General Phillip Harris, Commanding Allahabad Division.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.—The Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer will be closed on TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 2 p.m., Mofussil packet at 3 p.m. AFTER-PACKET Letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. REGISTERED Letters will be received until 1 p.m.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post-offices is 1 p.m.

Late Letters for the Overland Mail.

Independently of the After-Packet which is kept open at the General Post Office till 3 p.m., late letters for the *English Mail* will be taken at the "Apollo Pier" Post Office from 2 p.m., and as late as 4-30 p.m. The full postage, including the usual fee of annas, must be prepaid on each cover.

MONSOON OVERLAND MAIL DATES.—Up to the 14th September, each Tuesday, at 5 p.m., will be the day and hour of departure of the P. and O. Company's Steamer from Bombay for the Homeward Overland Mail. From and after 25th September fair weather arrangements will recommence, and Saturday again be the Bombay Overland day.

CHINA AND STRAITS MAILS.—The Post-office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Co.'s steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 20th August, at 5 a.m. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of a fee of 8 annas, until 10 a.m. Registered letters will be received until 6 p.m. of the previous day.

These Mails leave Bombay fortnightly.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.—These Mails will be forwarded with the China Steamer on the 3rd September and 1st October.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, REUNION, &c.—These Mails will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving that port on the 23rd of each month:—
September 7, October 9, November 13, and December 11.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.—The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Bombay for Kurrachee with the Mails every Monday at noon, proceeding on every alternate week from Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf. The Mails close at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. Post Offices now exist at Gwader, Muscat, Lingra, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Busserah, and Bagdad, in the Persian Gulf and Turkish Arabia, to and from which letters, papers, and packets can be forwarded at the Indian Inland rates.

RECEIVING OFFICE AT APOLLO PIER.—A Receiving Post Office is established at the Apollo Pier Shed. The letters there posted will be despatched daily to the General Post Office at 8 a.m., 12 noon, and 5 p.m. On the days of departure of the *Mail Steamer* an additional despatch will be made at 2 p.m.

WEIGHT AND RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE ON INDIAN INLAND LETTERS.—The scale now prescribed in respect of letters posted on or after the 1st April is as follows:—

On every letter not exceeding half a tolah in weight—*Six Pie.*
On every letter exceeding half a tolah and not exceeding one tolah in weight—*One Anna.*
And for every tolah in weight above one tolah, one additional anna; and every fraction of a tolah above one tolah shall be charged as one additional tolah.

INDIAN INLAND MAILS.

HOURS AT WHICH THE VARIOUS INLAND MAILS CLOSE.

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandesh, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 a.m.*	10 a.m.
For Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, Ahmednuggur, Seroor, S. M. Country, and Madras	12 noon*	11 a.m
For Post Towns on the S. S. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far a Poona	8 a.m.	5 p.m. previous day.
For Post Towns on the B.B. and G.I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 a.m.*	
For Post Towns in Southern Concan, *i.e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 a.m.	

* After-packet letters (late fee 8 annas) received at the General Post-office only—one hour later.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 a.m., and from 12 noon to 5 p.m.

CALENDAR——AUGUST, 1869.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	14th....	5h.	31·9m. p.m.
Full Moon	22nd....	9h.	15·2m. a.m.
Last Quarter	30th....	0h.	49·4m. p.m.

Days.	Remarkable Days. Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	Even.
Wed. 11	Mars 5° 7′11h. 11m. P.M.	5 40	6 39	1 19	1 44
Th. 12	Mercury Superior Conjunction.	5 40	6 29	2 7	2 31
Fri. 13		5 40	6 27	3 4	3 15
Sat. 14	Twilight ends at 7h. 5m. P.M.	5 40	6 28	4 3	4 6
Sun. 15	12th Sunday after Trinity.	5 41	6 27	5 16	5 4
Mon. 16	Saturn 2° 51′ 8. 2h. 10m. A.M.	5 41	6 27	6 38	6 18
Tues. 17	Length of the day 12h. 45m.	5 41	6 26	7 58	7 41

BOMBAY OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

From midnight 8th-9th to 11 p.m. 9th Aug.

Mean values derived from 24 hourly observations—

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·757	inches.
Temperature of the Air	79·3	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5	"
Dew Point	76·9	"
Relative humidity of Air	0·925	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	8·0	"
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	81·7	"
Minimum do. do.	77·5	"
Gen. Direction of Wind	ESE., SE., WSW., WNW.	WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	197	miles.
Fall of Rain	0·30	inches.
Total fall during month	1·25	"
" " year	51·39	"

THE "TIMES OF INDIA"

OVERLAND (WEEKLY) EDITION.

Annual Subscription ..... ₹12-0 = £1- 4
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Per copy ..... As. 4 = 6d.

DAILY EDITION.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Annual ..... ₹52 Half-yearly..... ₹ 28
Monthly ..... 6 Per copy ..... As. 4

*** The above rates are for Subscriptions payable in advance.

SPORTING.

THE NOTICE of 17th May, 1869, is CANCELLED, and the BOMBAY RACES of 1870 will be run under the Old Rules of April, 1864, and the extra and new Rules published in the Prospectus of February, 1869.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Hon. Sec. Western India Turf Club.

9th August 1869.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION for promoting the Christian Education of European and Indo-European Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, President (Ex-officio).
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The Board makes grants to Diocesan School, Byculla, St. John's School, Colaba, St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Bishop's School, Poona, Poona Girls' School, Pensioners' School, Poona, Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 550 a month.

Subscriptions, which are earnestly solicited, will be received by the Treasurer "The Brae," Chinchpogolee, or by the Secretary, Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 18th June 1869. Honorary Secretary.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE
BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

COMMITTEE.

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JOHN CAMERON, Esq., Honorary Secretary.
Acting Superintendent—Rev. E. H. COOPER, B.A.
Superintendent of Girls' Department—Miss WATKINS.

The School has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the University Standard. Boarders are received.

For full particulars apply to the Honorary Secretary, Diocesan School, Byculla.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RACE MEETING for 1869 will NOT take place.

☞ The publication of the *Times* commenced yesterday morning at 4-45 a.m.; and the last delivery peon left the office at 6-10 a.m. The B. B. and C. I. Railway dawk was posted at 5-5 a.m.; the Poona dawk at 6-30 a.m.; the N. W. P., Bengal Madras and Central Provinces dawk at 11-30 a.m.

YESTERDAY'S LOCAL DESPATCH.

Peons.	Left Office at	Delivery occupies
Parel, No. 1	5-30 a.m.	about 3¼ hours.
do. 2	5-30 "	3¼ "
Breach Candy, No. 1	5-30 "	3¼ "
do. 2	5-30 "	3¼ "
Malabar Hill, No. 1	5-30 "	3 "
do. 2	5-30 "	3 "
Mazagon, No. 1	5-35 "	3 "
do. 2	5-35 "	3 "
Byculla	5-35 "	3 "
Colaba, No. 1	5-35 "	2¼ "
do. 2	5-35 "	2¼ "
Esplanade, No. 1	6-10 "	2 "
do. 2	6-10 "	2 "
Fort, No. 1	6-10 "	2 "
do. 2	6-10 "	2 "
do. 3	6-10 "	2 "

THE TIMES OF INDIA

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1869.

WE print elsewhere a letter on the questions of State banks and cash reserves. Had "B. R." accepted our hint to wait until the completion of the Simla letter, it is possible he would himself have made his communication more "ship-shape," or at least have brought it more evenly alongside the questions in which he is interested. He would, we think, have seen that his ideal State Bank—which, in so far as appears, is not to do much, if anything, in commercial banking business—is entirely a different affair from Mr. Dickson's dream of a Bank for all India, and of which the intruding agency in Bombay is the forlorn hope. So far from the defiant maintenance of that agency here being useful to "stimulate discussion," it is a state of things so irregular, so anomalous, and so contrary to every intelligible theory whether of Government or private banking, that it can tend to nothing but confusion of thought and illustration in any reference to it in controversy. It is quite open to "B. R." to raise the question whether or not Government should make profit by lending its cash reserves (and the funds of depositors); but we are not aware of any precedent for such a "department of finance" and certainly the parenthetical remark quoted from the *Economist* gives no countenance to such a project. Though, as "B. R." thinks that the operations of the State Bank with three functions (he has forgotten a fourth, calling in the loans) "would be simplicity itself as compared with the currency," we must just remind him, in passing, that providing and regulating the currency is one of the primary functions of the State, but lending money is not as yet included within the province of Government. "Enormous cash reserves" are no doubt a drawback to financial effectiveness, and if they could be safely utilised in production the wealth of the country would more rapidly increase. But in comparing the mercantile and public cash balances of India with those of England and America, "B. R." has either entirely overlooked, or not attempted to estimate the striking contrasts presented by the material circumstances of India compared with the crowded and highly-organised civilisation of the West. Besides, his comparison in figures from the banks' returns is rendered unnecessarily unfair by "B. R." having given the Indian reserves and balances precisely for that period of the year when mercantile business is all but suspended, and when [illegible] are heaviest.

We observe in a native contemporary an oversight similar to that of "B. R.'s" with regard to the contrast—it is more than a comparison—between the monetary systems and facilities of inland communication in India, and in England or America. In course of noticing the report of the new Bank of Bombay, the following remark is made:—"The London joint stock "banks, with demands at call averaging in each case "from fifteen to twenty crores of rupees, manage "their banking with only a reserve of one-third "and even less; and when this is practicable in "such a delicate market as that of England, where "a panic or an agitation may come on at a moment's "notice, we do not well see why a contrary policy "should be necessary in such an inert atmosphere "as that of India." Now it is because there is a "delicate market" in England in the sense in which we apply the term delicate to a finely constructed machine in excellent order, that the banks in ordinary times can safely depend on much smaller cash balances than in countries where an "inert atmosphere" prevails. It is a mistake to suppose that in the English money market "a panic or an agitation may come at a moment's notice," or that it is "delicate" in the sense of being constantly liable to sudden catastrophe. Native observers may, however, be fairly excused for accepting this view when they recall the sweeping disasters of the last few years amongst English banks and companies; but if they look into the history of panics more closely, they will find that the approach of such peril has always been foreseen by competent bankers who attended to their business, and did not run with the crowd. We are here only speaking as to the facility with which the solvent bankers of the West can bring their cash balances up from a small limit to that which is required to satisfy depositors. The reflex results of English monetary convulsions in causing bad debts and a lower average of banker's profits is another matter. It is not only to the "inert atmosphere" of Indian money market that we must attribute the necessity for the Indian banks especially the presidency banks keeping a larger proportion of reserve cash than in the West. Indeed, looking round on what passes in Bombay we dispute the existence of an "inert atmosphere." The money market here is, we take it, not only more excitable, but, by the material necessities of the seasons, is more subject to extreme alternations than in the West. But it is to considerations wholly beyond the money market proper, that we must look for an explanation why bankers here must keep larger balances than at home. To give a full explanation on this point would be to state in detail all the differences in the material circumstances of England and India. Our correspondent has very justly referred to the success of the Indian currency note system—that is, success when the difficulties of communication and the very different streams of trade in India are taken into account. Every improvement and extension of the Government note currency will tend to lessen the barbarism of huge cash reserves. That must be a slow process at best: but this is no excuse for the inertness which has settled down on our directors of currency. A five rupee note would be an immense step in advance, and it would gradually become—because of the familiar faith attracted to it—as economical as inconvertible paper.

As we have already remarked, the debate on Central Asian affairs was satisfactory, both on account of the unanimity of the opinions which it called forth from the speakers on both sides of the House, and the distinctness with which the present situation was defined by the Under-Secretary of State. There was nothing particularly novel in his speech, hardly anything that has not been repeatedly urged upon the public mind, in our own columns and elsewhere, both as regards facts and the inferences to be derived from those facts. Yet it would not be attributing to it due praise if we did not allow that, considering the peculiar difficulty of the subject as regards the audience, it was a clever exposition of a definite policy in connection with Indian foreign affairs. As an official statement, its importance can hardly be over-estimated, while it cannot fail to produce a happy effect both here and in England in dissipating, for a time at least, all those ideas of a new and aggressive policy which some have manufactured for themselves out of the flimsy material presented by recent events. It will remove, on the other hand, the not unreasonable fear that in the course of time, in the midst of our constant changes, we shall light upon a Secretary of State who should in some way yeild to the unreasoning clamour which has, for the last two years especially, been raised by the Serampore, journal and some of its echoes. At the same time we must protest against the line of demarcation drawn by the *Times* in its leading article on the subject, between the two schools of policy which divide between them the support of all who give a thought to the question in the two countries. The writer, arguing, it would seem, from the correspondence furnished to the columns of his paper from Calcutta, would have it that all the wisdom and calm sense which has guided matters into their present channel is to be found in the British Isles, and that Indian opinion all sets in a contrary direction. How opposed to fact is this broad distinction it is needless for us to state. We could point out not a few writers and speakers in England who have shown most alarming symptoms of Russophobia, while it would not be too much to say that more than two-thirds of the Indian press have consistently supported the Central Asian policy of Sir John Lawrence. The danger of attaching too much weight to the communications of a "Special Correspondent," stationed in a remote locality and that Calcutta, with strong local and traditional prejudices and therefore a limited insight into matters of Imperial interest, was never perhaps better exemplified than in this instance. Had the *Times* writer taken the least trouble to ascertain and assess the opinions of the journalists of India generally, he would not have fallen into a mistake about as absurd as if one were to judge of the tone of political thought in France by the utterances of the *Moniteur*, or to attribute to the whole population of the United States the fierce hostility to England which is breathed forth by certain Irish organs of the New York press. As to Mr. Eastwick's proposition, with which that debate commenced—that we should draw tighter the bonds which connect us with Persia and cease to endeavour to accomplish the fruitless task of rendering Affghanistan orderly in itself and loyal to our alliance—we fancy that in this case also a little local colouring has been given to his views by his own residence at Teheran, and that a wider and more recent acquaintance with Central Asia affairs would have enabled him to approach this question with the clear-slightedness with which he views most other Indian matters. As Secretary of Legation he evidently contracted a favourable leaning towards the Shah's Government, and arrived at a perception of its merits which is denied to most outsiders. He accordingly wishes to see Herat in the hands of Persia and the Persia army drilled to a state of perfection by English officers. The chief grounds that he assigns for his good wishes are, that our relations with Persia date from the year 1602, while friendly terms were entered into with Turkey so late as the year 1675. What this has to do with the question in hand we cannot guess. One might as well say that England ought to draw tight her bonds of amity with Russia and stand quietly looking on while she takes Constantinople, because our cordial relations with the great northern empire date from an earlier period than those which we maintain with the empire of Brazil.

Our Herat policy moreover has not, we conceive, broken down so lamentably as Mr. Eastwick supposes. It was not to be expected that a frontier town of this description should settle down into a peaceful, orderly city, or that the dominant Affghans should always be on terms of the strictest concord with their Persian fellow-citizens; but we think it will be conceded that the successive sieges which it has endured, for the most part with a marvellous success, at the hands of Persia, point to the conclusion that the city is to all intents and purposes essentially Affghan, while it cannot be denied that it is the one great point of our policy in these regions that Herat should not become Persian, and that in this at least we have seen our diplomacy attended with perfect success. We do not say that the unfortunate differences which have arisen with Persia within the last twenty years might not have been avoided with advantage; but was the fault wholly or even mostly ours? We know that Mr. Eastwick entertains rather strong opinions regarding the capacity of Mr. Alison; but although the action of our present ambassador may not in all instances have been very wise, the studied insults of a semi-civilized court are trying to the temper, and no amount of tact and wisdom will avail to prevent at times an outbreak of unreasoning insolence on the part of a ruler who fancies himself of far more importance in the political world than he really is. Of course we should do all in our power, consistently with national dignity, to cultivate friendly relation with Persia, but our friendship should hardly proceed to the extent of undoing the work of many decades, and rendering vain the many defences of the city in times past, by suddenly according permission to Persia to seize Herat. The effect would be at once to exasperate the Affghan nation beyond any hope of influencing them by presents of arms and money to their Ameer, and to destroy the character for stability which our policy in Asia ought to possess to be in any wise effectual. Moreover, we should not really be doing Persia a good turn by granting this permission. She does not want Herat as far as strength of empire is concerned, and we may be sure that the Affghans would render the possession of it a considerable drain on her military resources. There are other far more pressing needs in the present circumstances of Persia, among which stands prominent the want of a strong frontier force to prevent the still frequent raids by which the Turkomans drag off hundreds of wretched Persian men and women to slavery and degradation. While Edward III. was besieging Calais, which belonged to him about as much as Herat belongs to Persia, the Scots under Bruce swept down across the border and began to plunder and destroy the villages and homesteads of Northumbria; but the prudent monarch had left a skilful commander and the elements of a good army behind him to meet this contingency. When Persia is prepared to win a Neville's Cross at any given point of her frontier against her lawless foes across the border, it will be quite time for her to begin to think of besieging her Calais. As it is, it would be hardly friendly in us to encourage her so to squander her strength. If she wants British officers to train her troops to that state of steady discipline which is so absolutely needed in maintaining a military cordon on a frontier, by all means let her have some of our spare colonels, if they feel inclined for the service; but if her only object be the permanent possession of Seistan and Herat, we should by no means be aiding the cause of peace and order and promoting our own interests, in helping her in any way to accomplish her object.

We not again comment on the matter of Mr. Grant Duff's speech, as it would be a mere reproduction of what has been repeatedly said before in these columns, as far as regards our relations with Affghanistan. The arguments as to the folly of supposing Russia to be either desirous or likely to be able to undertake a campaign for the purpose of wresting India from the English are brought forward skilfully, and the geographical difficulties which would be in the way of an invader were set forth with some picturesque force and a tone of quiet sarcasm which, with a stronger man furnished with the same material, would have taken a deeper turn. The meaning of the recent events at Umballa was given in terms from the definite construction of which there is no means of escaping: "The fact that Russia had advanced "to a point between Samarcand Bokhara had not "induced them to do any one thing which they "would not have the strongest motives for doing "if she had never passed a verst beyond the "Ural or the Orenburg line." These are positive and explicit words, but they do not go beyond the assertion—we ventured to make some time since, when the gossip of Eastern India was dealing in extravagant reports as to the nature of the conversation between the Viceroy and Shere Ali—that "our recent aid to the Affghan Prince would have been sent had General Kauffman's troops been in Kamskatcha instead of at Tashkend." The official confirmation of that interpretation of event is satisfactory, and will, we trust, have the intended effect of stopping the mouths of those whom Sir Stafford Northcote well described as "busying themselves in India in spreading rumours and getting up suspicions, as if there were something behind the scenes which it was dangerous to discuss."

The most important declaration however, and the one that will operate most effectually to still the fears of all alarmists in Europe is that which was made by the Premier concerning his negotiations with St. Peterburgh. "The Russian Government" he said "has itself stated that Affghanistan ought to be regarded as a region lying beyond the range of Russian influence." That this statement was qualified by the remark that nothing like a mutual agreement had been entered into by the two Governments does not in any way mar its force. On the contrary we hold that considerable danger is to be apprehended from specific agreements of this nature, and that they are better left alone. No nation should pledge itself to a course in the policy of which many be affected by after events; and we might as well expect that France would give a declaration that she would never under any circumstances seize Patagonia, as attempt to bind down Russia, or for the matter of that England either—never to possess herself of any of the ill-defined territory which we term Affghanistan. That Russia should refuse such a pledge does not in any way argue that her declaration regarding the position of Affghanistan, as being beyond the scope of her present scheme of policy, is insincere; and any action of an aggressive character that we might take in consequence of such a refusal would be about as unwise as if, under the hypothetical circumstances of France refusing her guarantee as above suggested, we should send a fleet to cruise off Cape Horn for the protection of the Falkland Islands. The spirit that the Czar's government has manifested in these rather delicate negotiations is all that can be desired, and shows that there are [illegible] statesmen in Russia who can regulate their policy according to the best interests of their nation, and are superior to the irritation which might very naturally be aroused by the unfriendly tone of certain writers in England and India, and the unfounded suspicions of their designs which these gentlemen persist in reiterating. Weakness is worse than wickedness, according to the French philosopher; and the imputation of folly as in crediting Russia with the idea of coming to India *via* Cabul must be more galling than a thousand invectives against the cruel system of repression and expatriation which she is actually carrying out against Poland. Only if the Muscovite diplomatists have a tithe of the astuteness with which they are popularly invested, they will have the wit to take advantage of the vague apprehensions into which we are betrayed by our national habit of distrust.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, AUG. 6.

The Duke of Argyll presented yesterday the badges of the Star of India to the new Companions of that Order.

Mr. Graves will propose the next commercial members for the India Council (sic.)

[The above may mean that Mr. Graves will bring forward a motion for the appointment of a commercial member to the Indian Council, or, which we think more likely, that he himself is to be proposed as the first commercial member of that body.—ED. *T. of I.*]

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, AUG. 6, NOON.

Total sales of Cotton	87,000	bales.
" " Surats	29,000	"
" Import Cotton	30,000	"
" " Surats	12,000	"
" Stock Cotton	275,000	"
" " Surats	23,500	"
Price of Fair Dhollera	10½d.	

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The Bombay mail of the 20th ult. reached Suez on the 6th inst.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

GALLE, August 10, 9 a.m.—Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Bombay.
GALLE, August 10th, 12-55 p.m.—Mail Steamer from Bombay signalled.
GALLE, August 9th 7-10, p.m.,—Steamer *Burmah* sailed for Bombay.
TRINCOMALLEE, August 10, 2-30 p.m.—H. M. ship *Dryad* sailed for Mauritious yesterday.
GALLE, August 10, 1 p.m.—Steamer *Travancore* sailed for Bombay.

LIEUTENANT T. CARTER, has been appointed Adjutant of the 4th N. I. (Rifles.)

MAJOR GENERAL TRAVERS obtains the Allahabad Division, in succession to Major General Harris, deceased.

LIEUT. H. MARTIN, Wing Subaltern, 24th Regt. N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

THE station of Tanna, hitherto attached to the chaplaincy of Byculla, will, in future, be under the charge of the Chaplains of the Cathedral.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON A. N. RIDDELL, has been promoted to the rank of Surgeon on the Bombay Medical Establishment, from the 4th instant.

STAFF SURGEON-MAJOR WHITE, M. D., C. B., has been appointed to the medical charge of the Deolalee Depot.

CAPTAIN KELLY, 1-2nd 2nd Foot, Acting Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Poona, has qualified as a Surveyor.

THE Commander-in-Chief has directed that telegraphic messages reporting the appearance of cholera at or in the vicinity of military cantonments, are to be addressed to the Quartermaster General as well as to the Adjutant General.

A KURRACHEE contemporary hears that a small body of horse is to be raised from the Murree tribe, to protect the Sind Frontier, at a cost of ₹600 *per mensem*. The troopers in the Sind Horse are mostly Punjaubees. The Murrees make excellent, hardy soldiers; there are some of them in the Belooch regiments already.

A NEW company has, as some of our readers may already know, just been started at home, for the construction of a submarine cable direct from Falmouth to Gibraltar and Malta, in connection with the lines of the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph Company between Malta, Alexandria, and Suez, and also with the Red Sea cable to Bombay. There will, thus, soon be telegraphic communication between England and India, entirely independent of the various Continental government telegraphs; and with this direct line in English hands, and entirely independent of Government, the new line will be in a far better position than the existing government ones through Persia, Russia, Turkey, Prussia, &c. The *Great Eastern* will shortly commence shipping the Indian cable, which, although the whole of the machinery is not at work, is being manufactured at the rate of 150 miles a week.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Simla says:—"Since the setting in of the rains, cholera

officials, may possibly be found to have led in part to the present unfortunate mortality. This, at any rate, is capable of remedy. It behoves Government to let new troops enter the country under better auspices and more congenial circumstances than Deolalee apparently affords just at present.

Memo. of Deaths at Deolalee rest-house, from 12th July to 3rd August 1869.

	Names and Age.	Regiment.	Date.		Cause.
1	Private Kelly	95 Regt.	12	July	Liver complaint.
2	Elizabeth Potter, 14 months	E-14 Arty.	12	„	Diarrhœa.
3	Private Fagan	103 Regt.	23	„	Cholera. Do.
4	W. H. Matteface, 4 years	108 „	23	„	Diarrhœa.
5	Floral Potter, 3 years 8 months	E-14 Arty.	26	„	Cholera. Do.
6	Private W. Newman	95 Regt.	26	„	
7	Mary Jeffries, 14 months	108 „	27	„	Atrophy.
8	Alex. McMaster, 18 months	5 Battery 6 Br. R.A.	28	„	Diarrhœa.
9	Mary Gordon, 2 yrs. 2 mons.	1-6 R.A.	29	„	Cholera. Do.
10	Alfred Jeffries, 3 years	108 Regt.	30	„	
11	Gunner W. Young	E-14 R.A.	31	„	Malignant Cholera. Atrophy.
12	Esther Webb, 4 yrs. 5 mons.	5-6 R.A.	1	Aug.	
13	Elizabeth Willis, 2 years	95 Regt.	1	„	Malignant Cholera. Do.
14	Gunner F. Hayfield	1-6 R.A.	1	„	
15	Private S. Giggins	95 Regt.	1	„	
16	Elizabeth Matteface, 4 years	108 „	2	„	
17	Elizabeth, 32 years, wife of Bombardier Potter	E-14 R.A.	2	„	Do.

THE STATE OF TONK.

We learn that the young Nawab of Tonk is to be invested with the government of that State on the 1st of January next. A political officer will, however, reside with him for another year. It will be remembered that the old Nawab, Mahomed Ally Khan, was removed from his position, and deported last year by the Government of India, in consequence of gross misgovernment, the crowning instance of which was complicity in the murder of his powerful feudatory, the Thakoor of Lawa. The Tonk State will still, of course, even after the removal of the political officer, remain under the general supervision of the Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana. The late ruler was the most bigoted of all the Rajpoot chiefs; none but strictly orthodox Mahomedans could hold civil or military offices under him. Tonk in this respect contrasted strangely with the other Rajpoot principalities, in all of which persons of every creed are employed. This exclusiveness would be all right enough, had the Nawab no Hindoo subjects; but he has many, and to them his government must be unpopular. Colonel Eden states in his report for 1867 that there are few states, and none with such small means, so difficult to administer as the possessions of Tonk. Divided into six detached districts, hundreds of miles apart, supervision is a difficult task; while the necessity of maining a separate executive staff in each district renders the government very expensive.

GRAVING DOCK *vs.* CLARK'S HYDRAULIC LIFT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SIR,—In a recent issue of the *Bombay Gazette*, a letter signed "Marine Engineer" appears regarding "Clark's Hydraulic Lift" for Bombay. The magnitude of the outlay involved in the erection of this huge apparatus, as already shewn by you, has induced me to say a few words as to the desirability of erecting this "Lift," or constructing a Graving Dock instead; and I think it will be well if Government pause ere they commit themselves to an outlay for a project which I am bold enough to assert will never compare with a Graving Dock, either in economy of money or durability of construction. And with all due deference to the officer holding a high position in the service of Government—having their full confidence, conversant also with public works, and who I presume is in great measure responsible for the erection of this work on the part of Government,—it is very possible he, like most of us poor mortals, may yet find out that "circumstances alter cases;" and that though a dock like this hydraulic lift can be easily constructed in England, with every facility at hand, it is quite another matter to erect the same some thousands of miles from where the necessary plant has to be prepared. We all know that estimates, however carefully prepared, become faulty from causes unforeseen at the time they were made. It is the old cry, "who would have thought this and that would have occurred?" and the necessary consequence is, that figures condensed, and looking promising on paper, become alarmingly expensive in the progress of the work carried on. If the erection of the lift is decided on, I sincerely trust that I may be a false prophet in prognosticating, that when the final "little bill" comes in, it will be found particularly unpleasant to pay, and the taxpayer will find out that something has gone wrong with the wheels of the State by his having to pay an extra income tax under some such *nomme de guerre* as the certificate Tax.

Putting aside the scientific and engineering details, let us take a practical view of the merits and demerits of this state bantling, and its alternative the graving Dock. Hog Island, near to which it has been found expedient to erect the Lift, the Government have been obliged partially to purchase; the greater bulk of the Lift (iron) has to be brought piecemeal from England,—engineering plant likewise; certainly an engineering staff; and if, as we are informed by "Marine Engineer," it would be a great mistake to work the lift with any one but professionals, the professionals also; jetties, workshops, barracks &c. will have to be built, and a separate staff maintained; and to crown all, nearly the whole of the material required will have to be conveyed from Bombay, costing no inconsiderable sum for steam fuel, boats, &c.; and depend upon it, that a very significant item of the accounts will be the incidental expenses. On the other hand, let us take the Graving Dock, with a large depth of water around the Dockyard, a fine rise and fall of tide, and near the present graving Dock are spots of ground which would amply provide for the excavation of a Dock, sufficiently large to take in the largest Transports ever likely to be built for the exigencies of the State. A well constructed graving Dock will last practically for all time, and at hand is the Factory with its engineering appliances and all the different departments necessary to provide the Transports with materials, built at different times by Government at a vast expense. The addition to the Dock would, perhaps, be a few sheds, and matters of minor detail. We thus can, no doubt, build a Graving Dock, which, when finished, the expense there ends, and it is a lasting work. On the other hand, we erect the "Hydraulic Lift," subject to the wear and tear and action of sea water, and the material for which must be brought some thousands of miles, at an expense when finished that will far exceed the Graving Dock.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I am not writing this in any captious spirit. No one wishes more to see the resources of this magnificent country developed by the enterprise and skill of the mother country than I do; but, as a citizen of the State, and one who has to take his share of its burdens, I strongly protest against such a costly scheme as the "Hydraulic Lift," when simpler, more durable, economical, and as useful an alternative is at hand in the Graving Dock. Such costly schemes are at variance with the economy and forethought which ought to characterise all Government works. With one of the finest harbours in the world, a magnificent rise and fall of tide, and facility for making Docks, I do think that the proposed "Hydraulic Lift" is a great mistake, and I think many others will agree with

OBSERVER.

A LIGHT RAILWAY FOR KATTYWAR.

GUZERAT, JULY 31.

I FEEL tempted to take up this subject from the perusal of a letter in your issue of the 27th, which is written by a Mr. Hamilton, C.E., now in South Australia. After noting the following extract from the *Ceylon Observer*—"Now if light railways can be laid down in South Australia for £5,000 per mile, the details might be worthy of our attention here in Ceylon," Mr. Hamilton goes on to say:—

"You are misinformed if you have been given to understand, or if it is to be inferred from your remarks, that you suppose that railways have not been *constructed* here, or that they cannot be constructed, under £5,000 per mile. One of ten miles was laid out and completed under my direction as engineer for the company, to include rolling stock, &c., for £2,400 per mile. It has been at work three years, and on it are carried by each train from 50 to 60 tons of copper ore on five four wheeled trucks. It pays the proprietors from 15 to 20 per cent. Again, between seven and eight miles of the line on which I am just now engaged as Resident Engineer, in finishing under the South Australian Government, only cost £2,730 per mile. Of course, in each case, the ground was tolerably favorable and the lines are single ones with sidings at intervals. But as it is an established fact steeper inclines can be efficiently worked with the improved engines of the day than of yore was ever calculated upon, the extent of earth work, and the heights of bridges or viaducts &c., can of course, be proportionately reduced."

On reading the letter, it struck me very forcibly that the details might be more worthy the attention of the Bombay public and the people of Kattywar than they could possibly be to the Ceylonites; and having come to this, I hope, sage conclusion, I forthwith resolved to commit my ideas to writing, in the hope that, the subject once ventilated, it might lead to such a discussion as would eventually terminate in practical results.

It has for many years been acknowledged by Government and the public that something ought to be done towards improving the communication between Kattywar and Bombay; but so far nothing has been done beyond acknowledging the urgent necessity for action in this direction. In January 1863, Sir John Login landed in Bombay full of paper tramways for Guzerat and Kattywar, the chief one to be made between Ahmedabad and Gogo; but beyond a little talk in Bombay and a quiet run up to Ahmedabad, he literally did nothing; and very soon after retired from the field, throwing the blame of his failure on Sir Bartle Frere, who, he said, if anything was to be done would have nothing less than an Imperial Railway.

The tramway scheme having fallen through, it was then proposed to Government by the B. B. and C. I. Railway and Colonel Keatinge, the then Political Agent of Kattywar, to make a branch line on the Imperial gusge to Veerumgam and Wudwan. This scheme was so far approved of by the Home authorities and those of Bombay that an immediate survey was ordered, and Colonel Keatinge and Mr. Currey were appointed the Indian Directors of the projected branch. While the survey was going on, if not before it actually began, Colonel Keatinge, with his usual tact and decision of character, induced the various chiefs under his jurisdiction to subscribe sufficient capital for the making of one half the line, viz: from Veerumgam to Wudwan, on the understanding that Government, or the Railway Company, or both, would find the other half and the rolling stock for the whole length. The survey being duly completed, and the line most favorably reported upon, inasmuch as it shewed a prospect of success no existing or projected line in India could rival, sanguine hopes were entertained by the promoters, and the people of Kattywar, that immediate action would be taken, and that in all probability the whole would be completed and opened for traffic within 18 months from that time.

On various occasions, I had it from Colonel Keatinge himself, that there was nothing more certain than that the line would "go on without delay," and Mr. Currey, in a letter to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated 21 September 1865, said—"I also entertain hopes that an arrangement will be shortly arrived at whereby a branch line from Ahmedabad to Veerumgam and Wudwan on the unguaranteed principle, will be made as part of the railway system of this company." From the date of Mr. Currey's letter until now—on what foundation I know not—periodical rumours have got abroad to the effect that "at last Veerumgam and Wudwan line is about to be commenced in right earnest;", still however, it apparently remains as far from a commencement as ever, since there is no longer a Keatinge in Kattywar to push the claims, and advance the true interests of that magnificent but unhappily misruled province, since all the money previously subscribed by the Chiefs had been cancelled and permanently withdrawn; and since the Supreme Government seems now to ignore its claims, that it may be free to sanction other and much less important lines in other parts of the country. In these circumstances I ask what is to be done?

Is that rich and fertile province, which exports in cotton alone, more than the Berars and Central Provinces combined, to have its superior claims poohpoohed for ever, while comparatively new and far inferior cotton districts both as to quantity and quality are being surrounded by a net-work of railways? No, I cannot and will not allow myself for a moment to think there is so little public spirit left in Bombay as to permit such a glaring wrong to exist much longer; especially when I consider it is as much a wrong to the business community of Bombay as it is to the people of Kattywar. Assuming it then to be an acknowledged fact by Government, the Railway Company, and the public generally, that the pre-eminent claims of Kattywar for railway communication are undeniable, and that they should be suffered to remain unheeded no longer, I now come to the consideration of the subject of a light railway for Kattywar, premising that it is of course impossible in a single letter to discuss in detail the *pros* and *cons* of such a wide subject, and that my aim, consequently, in this letter, is simply to bring the matter before the public to provoke discussion, with a view to bringing out details hereafter which may ultimately lead to the adoption of a light railway scheme; and here, let me observe, that I admit the possibility, nay, the probability of the Imperial branch line from Ahmedabad to Wudwan being eventually carried out.

I think Mr. Hamilton has sufficiently proved in his letter quoted above, that the principle of light railways is eminently practicable and remunerative, where traffic is sufficient, and where the country does not present serious obstacles to the construction of the line.

Does Kattywar offer these inducements? To those who know anything of the province, the question will suggest the answer, but, as Kattywar is more or less a 'sealed book' to the European community of Bombay, I answer yes—and to such a degree that there is scarcely any province in India presenting half the facilities for a light railway that it does—more especially perhaps that particular portion I would suggest the line should traverse. Why? 1. Because, with the exception of a couple or so of insignificant rivers, and a few nullahs, you may travel in a straight course even a vast unbroken plain of 100 miles. 2. Because of the immense export and import trade which from mere force of circumstances is at present absorbed by the wretched port of Dhollera, and which longs for the creation of a more efficient and quicker means of transport, (a want which would be supplied by the railway) that it may be placed on a footing of competitive equality with other and more favoured parts of the country These two reasons (which I can easily substantiate) will speak for themselves as to the ease and cheapness with which a light railway might be constructed, and the prospects of its being a most remunerative undertaking.

Presuming the Railway company will some day make the branch to Veerumgam, if not to Wudwan, the line I would suggest for the light railway would be from Ranpoor to Gogo—a distance of say 70 miles. Ranpoor, though pretty near the centre of Kattywar, is British territory, and lies due west of Dhollera about 40 miles, and an equal distance due south of Wudwan.

The bulk of the Kattywar traffic to and from Dhollera, passes through, or within a few miles of Ranpoor. It is situate right in the centre of the cotton districts which chiefly supply Dhollera—may be said in fact to be the local emporium for the trade of the district, and the line to Gogo would traverse from beginning to end a rich country esentially cotton land. Dhollera, being the nearest seaport to the principal cotton districts in Kattywar lying west of the Saburmmuttee river, has, from mere force of circumstances, as I have already said, hitherto absorbed nearly all the traffic which would naturally have gone to Ahmedabad and Gogo (chiefly to Gogo) had there been proper facilities for taking it to either place, and as this would obviously be the case so far as Gogo is concerned, were the suggested light railway made, I have no hesitation in saying from my intimate acquaintance with the wants of the district, that the line would receive as much traffic during seven months of the year as it could possibly carry. This assertion I base on the following facts. 1. The navigation of the Dhollera creek, in consequence of the numerous mud and sand banks which intersect it, is so very difficult and unsafe that no boat of any size can get up to the bunder unless at spring tides; for the rest of the month it is effectually closed against all boats drawing more than from 2 to 3 feet of water; and as this entails a great loss of time, and consequent loss of money, it is natural to suppose that the immense traffic of Dhollera would greedily take advantage of the railway which would offer so much quicker and safer means, of transport than the present slow and unsatisfactory system. 2. Those banks are rapidly forming, and consequently rendering it more and more dangerous every year to navigators, so that in spite of itself, in a few years more the trade will be forced into others channels, and I know of none that could possibly compete with a light railway from Ranpoor to Gogo. So far back as the years 1862 and 1863, Government had under its consideration the construction of a pucka pier at Gogo, but, like the branch line to Wudwan, it seems to have got its quietus. Gogo is the natural outlet for half the trade of Katty war, and if she had a good pier and a railway running to it from the centre of Kattywar, the trade of the province would be completely revolutionised, and Gogo would become greater than ever she was even in her best days! At a cost of £2,500 per mile (it should not according to Mr. Hamilton cost more, there being no real impediments in the way of construction), the whole length of this line would only take but 17 lacs, and allowing 3 lacs more for the erection of a pier, &c—in case Government would do nothing towards it—the total amount would be, say, 20 lacs. Of this amount, I venture to say one-third at least could be easily raised amongst the friendly chiefs, and the remaining two-thirds surely amongst the public of Bombay and Guzerat. With the outlay of this comparatively trifling sum, which would, I feel satisfied, yield a splendid return, a great boon would be conferred upon the people and commerce of the province, and a wrong which has so long existed be in some measure removed. I therefore trust the matter will now be taken up, and discussed in such a spirit as will eventually, and at no distant date, lead to the formation of a company to be called the Kattywar Light Railway Company.

X.

NEWS-LETTERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, AUGUST 5.

Apropos of the number of people who sought refuge in the Thurr and Parkur and Rohree districts during the scarcity that prevailed in Marwar, Sir William Merewether reports that, in the Shikarpoor Collectorate alone, the number of refugees amounted to upwards of five thousand, but no application for famine relief works or pecuniary aid was made on their behalf. Many of them were in great poverty. The poorer classes, however, received assistance from the people, and obtained employment on the canal clearances and other public works which were being carried out. From the middle of October the Thurr and Parkur district was overwhelmed with fugitives from Marwar. Finding that they were actually suffering from starvation, Major Tyrwhitt, the Commissioner tells us, "at once assumed the full responsibility of the position, and after affording pecuniary aid to the blind, the sick and the helpless, found employment for those who were able to work, and their services were utilized to the best advantage. Wherever the famine-stricken were to be found, they were immediately set to work upon the construction of roads and bridges, the excavation of tanks, and the clearance of canals, &c. A plot of ground was especially assigned to them, and to prevent the possibility of an epidemic, the most complete sanitary arrangements were devised, and the welfare of the people attended to with the most anxious solicitude by Major Tyrwhitt, and his Assistants Lieutenant Mayhew and Dewan Wuttunmull." The mortality that occurred was not great, for out of 83,000 people who passed through the district, only 162 died. Large sums of money were placed by Government at the disposal of the Political Superintendent, Thurr and Parkur, to enable him to carry out effectively the arrangements made by him to meet the wants of the fugitives, who, it is stated, are now "returning to their homes in the expectation of an early fall of rain, from which full relief is expected both to themselves and their cattle."

The receipts of the River Conservancy Department during the past year amounted to ₹41,208-9-4. According to official accounts, several changes have taken place in the course of the river in Sind, as well as in the Bhawulpoor territory and in the Punjaub. New channels have closed, and old ones that had been closed for many years, have re-opened, and *vice versa*. The features of the country, we are told, have been entirely changed: cultivated fields have been submerged, without the least vestige remaining to denote their original positions. The Conservancy establishments have been most actively employed throughout the past year in removing obstacles to the free and easy navigation of the Indus. The channels in the Chenaub river were very defective during the low season, and were the cause of great detention to some of the Indus Flotilla Company's vessels. It is however satisfactory to learn that the "state of the river now is better than it has ever been known to be before"—a fact which reflects considerable credit on the exertions of the officers of the Conservancy Department. The proceeds of the sale of the property of the late Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company have been deposited in the Government Treasury for transmission to England, where, it is stated, the liabilities of the Company will be finally settled through the Court of Chancery. Although the date and place of sale were advertised in several newspapers, the sum realized amounted to only ₹1,69,142-4-6.

In my communication of 3rd March last, you will remember that, in noticing the nomination of Mr. Wilson, of the Bombay Medical Department, to the independent medical charge of Sukkur and the Punjaub Flotilla, I remarked that no one approved of the measure, because the population of Sukkur—the chief trading port of Upper Sind—was increasing daily, and one medical man would be unequal to the duty. I also remarked that Mr. Wilson, whatever his qualifications may be, was physically unfit for anything like active work, and that the general opinion was that a *pucka* surgeon, with an efficient assistant, should be appointed to an important charge like that of Sukkur. These observations however did not meet with the approval of some of Mr. Wilson's admirers in Kurrachee at the time, and they went so far as to misconstrue my *motives* in questioning his physical fitness for the post. How far they were right in their conclusions I leave the following paragraph in Sir William Merewether's Administration Report just published, to show:—"The medical arrangements "at Sukkur have recently been modified in com- "munication with the Punjaub Government. The "Honorary Assistant Surgeon of the Punjaub Flotilla "has been transferred, and the medical charge centred "in the Apothecary of the Bombay Army, who was "employed on Civil duty at Sukkur. Though the "latter functionary is by education perfectly competent "to discharge the multifarious and responsible duties "devolving upon him as a medical officer, he is, in "some respects, *physically unfit* for the arduous nature "of the duties to be performed in connection with the "civil station, the subordinate jail, the Police, the "Dispensary, and the Punjaub Government Flotilla. "The want of more efficient medical aid in a largely "increasing and important station like Sukkur, possess- "ing a large population of Europeans, is very much felt, "and in the event of any epidemic illness, the absence "of such aid would be calamitous. The subject has "been discussed by the authorities concerned, and sub- "mitted for the re-consideration of Government."

The Supreme Government purposes abolishing the appointment of Assistant Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency in Sind, held by Mr. William Wells, on ₹550 per mensem, it being of opinion that the duties connected with it are by no means of an arduous nature, and that they could be well performed by the Hoozoor Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury. Mr. Wells is now in England on 20 months' leave, on medical certificate, and Mr. B. L. Forbes is acting for him. When he returns, he will, it is believed, be sent to Calcutta, and the duties of the Currency Department be made over to Mr. Ingle, the Deputy Collector here, whose salary will then be increased from ₹400 to ₹600. The office of Registrar, which is also held by Mr. Wells on ₹75 per month, will be conferred upon a man untrammelled by any other duties, and he will receive ₹200. When these arrangements are carried out, there will be a clear saving to Government of ₹225 monthly—not a small figure in these days when Government itself is as much in need of money as its poorest subject.

A sad accident occurred this morning in the workshops of the Sind Railway. An African driver of one of the stationary engines somehow or other got entangled in the machinery, and met with almost instant death.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, AUG 7.

A BALL and supper came off last night at the Guicowar's new palace at Muckappora, given by His Highness to his officers and their families as well as to the civilians residing in Baroda. Dancing commenced at 9 o'clock, when the Guicowar himself opened the ball by joining in a quadrille, which he danced through correctly. He took part also in four sets of quadrilles, including the Lancers, as well as in a polka and the Varsovienne. Most creditably he acquitted himself; others indeed, who made mistakes, were put right by the Guicowar! Great is the wonder at his success in this "accomplishment," for it is said that he commenced learning only a few weeks ago.

His Highness has declared his intention to dance at the grand ball which he gives on the 11th instant to the British officers, civilians, and others, whom he has invited from all parts of the Presidency. The gathering is expected to be a grand one; the preparations are on a scale of great magnificence.

NOTES OF A MISSION TOUR.

THE following is from a Report of the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer for April, May, and June, recently sent in to the Bishop and Committee of the Bombay Additional Clergy Fund, S. P. G. As some persons expressed a wish to see the statements made public, we produce the following.

The duties performed by me during the past three months have varied considerably from the usual routine. They may be described as threefold, 1st, Duties in the Harbour and Port among the seamen; 2ndly, Those performed during a month's leave of absence on a tour to the ports and mission stations down the south coast as far as Ceylon (Point de Galle), and on the East coast via Tuticorin and Negapatam, thence inland, via Tanjore, Trichinopoly Arcot, &c. to Madras, returning via Raichoor, Bellary, Goolburga, Sholapoor, and Poona to Bombay; and 3rdly, duties undertaken at the request of the Bishop of Bombay during a pastoral tour of a month's duration in Kattywar and Kutch, to stations which had been for some months destitute of the ministrations of a Chaplain or other clergyman.

1st. On shipboard on the 1st Sunday in April; the service was held on board the ship *Pegasus*, when the Holy Communion was celebrated—the Sunday previously a celebration was held on the steamship *American*. There was a fair attendance of seamen, with Captains and officers, as also on the Sunday following on the same ship.

On Monday, April 5th, a few of the Captains requested me to meet them on the deck of the *Talisman*, on which we had held service for several weeks, and which was about to sail, when they presented me with a native boat neatly fitted, together, with an order that had been given to Mr. Higgins of the School of Art, Bombay, for a portable Communion service of the value of ₹250. Both were presented, as they were pleased to express it, "In testimony of their esteem and regard for my personal character and labours among the seamen, and in appreciation of a ministry which they had attended with much pleasure in the Port of Bombay." The boat required some time to finish even then, and as I required a change, not having been absent for nearly two years. I took advantage of a coasting steamer, obtained leave of absence, and visited the ports and places before named. My duties on ship board in Harbour on three of the Sunday mornings, were kindly taken by the Chaplains of H. M. S. Troop ships *Euphrates*, *Malabar*, and *Jumna*, the Rev. Messrs. J. Erskine, G. Griffiths, and H. Glason; the fourth Sunday, May 9th, through some mistake, the Service was omitted.

Setting sail on Tuesday April 13th in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. *Arabia*, Capt. Ballantine, I visited the ports on the coast, such as Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Point de Galle, and Negapatam. The voyage was extremely pleasant, affording delightfully picturesque views of the coast. At most of these ports there were two or three ships, and in some eight or ten, as at Cochin and Colombo, and as the steamer remained eight or ten hours at each place, I visited many of the ships, spoke to the men, and left a few tracts and books including copies of a tract which I had written above three years before for seamen. Landing at Calicut, I visited the excellent missions of the Basel Missionary Society, and a school of the Vernacular Education Society in active operation, and walked, by an excellent road, through the cocoa-nut topes about eight miles to Beypore, where I again joined the steamer. At the ports of Colombo and Point de Galle I found 10 or 12 British Ships at each, some of which had been in Bombay. I saw as many of the sailors as I could at each of these places and also, gave them tracts and periodicals &c. Wherever practicable, I also visited mission-schools &c. on shore, and was struck with their apparent firmness and stability in the work, which in most cases had evidently taken a favourable hold of the people. The Industrial Schools, rendered necessary by the petty persecutions to which the native converts are still in some instances exposed, though well attended and active in operation, were not self supporting, the industry did not pay, and so were not in a healthy condition commercially. This applies to some of the excellent German mission stations on the Malabar Coast. Both at Colombo and Point de Galle I saw several large schools belonging to the Church of England, to the Wesleyans, and to the "Christian Brothers"—I think they are called of the Church of Rome. At Colombo I visited the Divinity College and schools attached to the Cathedral, and also a very handsome gothic church in the centre of the town opposite the police courts, erected by the liberality of a late Governor only a few years ago, for Cingalese (native) Christians. At Tuticorin I visited among others, several Churches and schools which were founded by or have succeeded to those founded by St Francis Xavier. The people, many of them, were clothed but little if any better than their heathen neighbours whom they still continued to imitate in manner of worship. The former bedecking with garlands and anointing with oil rude crosses or crucifixes or tombs of their bygone "padres," before all which they bowed or prostrated themselves, while the latter did the same to the images and shrines of Ramisweram, Gunputi, Vishnoo, or Kali. Yet there can be no doubt that the symbolism and teaching of their imperfectly comprehended Christianity, is infinitely preferable to, and far happier in its results than the contemplation of such incarnations of cruelty and lust as the Hindu Pantheon contains. An important element has lately been introduced into this Mission, by the coming there to labour of two or three highly educated and devoted French ladies, who conduct a nunnery or sisterhood, with which large schools are connected, and though several Churches, one of which will hold two or three hundred persons, are in the immediate vicinity of the nunnery, one of the ladies is building, at her own expense, a handsome structure as a place of worship for the sisterhood and the children of the schools. The contrast between the present and former position of these ladies as members of wealthy and educated European families is as great as can well be imagined, and is creditable to their self denial, for the place is, in the dry season, covered with scorching sand, and is not by any means remarkable for the cleanliness of its native inhabitants. Here I met with some commercial gentlemen who highly praised the schools and labours of the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, S. P. G. Missionary, a few miles distant, and whom I had the pleasure of meeting at Madras, whither he had gone with other Missionaries to conclude their labours on a Tamil version of the Sacred Scriptures. At Negapatam, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, the scenes of the earliest labours of the Dutch and English Missionaries, are flourishing native churches and schools; but only at the former and latter places had I time to stay to visit them, and hence could only see in passing and hear tell of Tanjore, the scene of Swartz's devoted labours and glorious triumphs, the train only stopped long enough for me to see the cheerful children leaving one school in throngs, and then the shriek of the steam whistle obliged me to hurry back to the station. I left the place as the sun beamed brightly out of a black rain cloud upon the dark massive looking and lofty Pagodas, not an unfit emblem of that Spritual Light which had long since began to shed its life-giving rays through the Christian Orphanages and Missions on the people of Tanjore. At Trichinopoly I spent nearly two days—the engine ran off the line and occasioned additional delay but no real harm. I visited the magnificent Pagodas of Seringam or Sriringam, about three miles off, across the Kauvery; crowds of people had been trying the evening before to draw a huge idol on a car for it was a festival, but they had neither sufficient strength nor enthusiasm, I was told, for the business, and they were now returning. The temples were evidently once very splendid, but are gradually going to decay and crumbling for want of repair. I found them dirty, and the abodes of numerous bats, a striking contrast to those I afterwards visited at Palitana, which are extremely clean, though these Pagodas and shrines on the Kauvery are among the most magnificent and extensive in S. India, and the place is one of the five great strongholds of Hinduism. I returned and paid a hasty visit to the somewhat heavy looking Doric structure, the Church of St John, the last in which Bishop Heber preached, and in which his remains are interred, beneath a neat, newly erected brass tablet, recently obtained through the Chaplain's exertions from Cox and Sons, London, on which a scroll exhibits the words "*Here rest the remains of the Right Rev. Reginald Heber D. D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta.*" I visited in the early morning the Fort or temple Rock which rises nearly 300 feet perpendicularly above the houses in the city. A small temple crowns the summit, in which is a shrine sacred to Ganesa. Here just 20 years before, viz., in 1849, five hundred persons were crushed to death among the crowds resorting to the shrine on a festive day. It was a festival when I visited it, and an idol car was being in vain attempted to be drawn in the lower part of the city, the streets of which were profusely decorated with flags and evergreens. And though it was a time for pilgrimage to the mount, not more than half a dozen worshippers came during the hour I remained at the place, and two of these were native students, who swore *in English*, about the folly of breaking a cocoanut and placing rice and ghee before the bedawbed stone. "It is all nonsense," said one "but it is the custom, and what are we to do, Sahib?" The condition of Hinduism as I witnessed it in the South of India has somewhere been aptly described as existing not growing, as tottering yet still defiant, with no enthusiasm, and very little faith. Indeed it was spoken of in more than one of the Madras daily papers as dying out, and the Natives were advised to let it die quietly and prepare for a new and more enlightened order of things. Here I conversed some time with a Katty, a Mussulman and a Marathi Hindu, all three of whom affirmed that there was "but one great God," (*Eh maha Dee*) though the Hindu hardly knew what to call the "gods many" of his own system; reminding me of what Ward had said long ago, that "the Hindus believe in the unity of God." 'One brahma without a second,' yet not a single Hindu temple is to be found among them in all Hindustan dedicated to the *One God*, "nor," he adds, "is any act of worship, in any form, addressed by this people to God. At Errode *junction* I staid during the Sunday, holding Divine Service in the Railway station, most of the Europeans attended. In the evening I visited some of the Engine Drivers, and distributed, as I did also at various other stations, copies of Miss Nightingale's pamphlet "How people may live and not die in India," together with some other tracts. Next day I visited Madras, where I staid during the week. I visited the principal Mission Schools, and spent some time at the S. P. G. Mission Institution, Sullivan's Gardens, so ably presided over by the Rev. A. R. Symonds, who has been for 20 years the active local Secretary of the S. P. G., and who, with Dr. Coldwell and several of the other missionaries, take an active interest in the Madras University. Mr. Symonds had a class of young men, about 15 in number, in training for mission work. I heard them read in the Greek Testament (John, Chap. I., and Heb., Chap. I.) the junior section taking the former and the senior the latter, which they construed with intelligence and accuracy, and appeared fully to appreciate the texts and arguments in both chapters in support of the divinity of Christ. Several of the schools of Madras belonging to the English Scotch, and Wesleyan missions, which I visited, reminded me of our best conducted National schools at home. I also had the good fortune to hear in the C. M. School Rooms of the Rev. E. S. Royston's Church, a Lecture by the Ven. Archdeacon Dealtry, just before he left Madras for England, on his then recent "*Mission Tour in Tinnevelly*" in which he reviewed the progress of the missions, and referred to their rapid increase both in members and native pastors, whole villages being now nominally at least Christian, and as many as 32 native clergy had been recently ordained by the Bishop of Madras, making about 50 in all in the English Church.

Of the South of India missions I learnt that many thousands of members are added to the churches in Tennevelly and Travancore every year. A few years ago one missionary reported that upwards of six thousand souls in his neighbourhood were added to the church by baptism during the twelve months to which his report referred, and similar years, more abundant, have been seen since. During the past dry season a missionary stated that congregations numbering several hundreds and even thousands might be collected on almost any day about noon, when the people had a short rest from labour, and they would eagerly listen to the Story of the Cross. Another missionary, the Reverend J. Thomas, reviewing thirty years' work, speaks of being surrounded by more than eleven thousand professing Christians; some thousands of whom had been converted from heathenism since he had settled down in the locality. Large numbers had been baptized by him, and hundreds admitted to the Lord's Table: he had preached for twenty years to congregations of from eleven hundred to thirteen hundred souls, in churches and schools. Churches and Schools had been erected in every direction, and Native Pastors or Catechists superintended them in the villages. Drawings or photographs of some of these churches I saw, and of others was told that they are equally beautiful, and certainly would be no mean ornaments to any of the towns in Europe. Some have been built by Europeans as the handsome structure at Columbo and others by native munificence, one by a native Rajah. And it is worthy of note that however rich and beautiful the edifices may be in ornament and some of them are so, in no case has the expense of ornamentation been defrayed from public or Mission Societies', funds. The expenses of this kind have been defrayed solely from private and independent sources and in some cases the work has been the loving and devoted recreation of the missionaries themselves and their pupils." Of the numbers of christians belonging to the different societies it is difficult to state how many there are, but it is estimated that there may be in the South of India 200,000 or as many as there were in he whole of British India ten years ago, or shortly after thet mutiny. With regard to the piety of the native Christians, much that is too unfavorable has been said. Dr. Caldwell, who is well qualified to give an opinion on the matter states that if their piety does not rise so high as that of the best ordered Christian families in England, it does not sink so low as it does among many professing Christians there, and Sir Herbert Edwardes has borne a noble testimony to their loyalty, both to their earthly sovereign and to their Heavenly Father.

One feature I observed at Madras which I have not seen here. The native servants remain at family worship, which in some families (as was the case in that of the Archdeacon) is conducted in Tamil for their benefit, while in other cases the servants are familiar enough with English to follow the reading of the Scriptures and prayers in that tongue. This was the case at Raichoor, where in the bungalow of Captain——an Engineer, I held a short service on the evening of Ascension Day, at which 8 or 10 natives (Madrassees) were present, all of whom seemed much interested.

In Madras I visited some of the seamen, and gave copies of a "sermon to seamen" among them, and also other books &c. But in Madras roads, on my arrival, only 24 ships were on the shipping list, while at the same time the shipping list of Bombay gave upwards of 130, and a Government report recently issued, states that the number of vessels which entered Bengal during eleven months of 1866-7, was 610, and 640 cleared, while at Bombay, during the same period, 861 entered and 650 cleared, hence the maritime population of Bombay is probably much the largest in India, and the sphere of duty connected with the port consequently greater than elsewhere.

In returning to Bombay, which I did by way of the Madras extension and the G. I. P. Railway, I held services on the Sunday at the *Tadpatry* station, and again—the week following—a little beyond Bellary. Cholera was then as now prevalent along some parts of the line here, Mr. Closton C. E. dying of the disease on the evening before I reached his bungalow. I also [illegible] many as six cases of Guinea worm among Europeans, [illegible] disease prevailed, I was told, much more among the natives. The drought had reduced the water in the tanks and wells very low, and the filthy natives all through the Nizam's Dominions have themselves freely in the same wells or tanks as they draw from for drinking purposes. Hence the diseases which prevail. Strong drink, consequently much resorted to by Europeans, from a delusive idea that it will prevent these diseases, and when mixed with the water render it more wholesome. The energetic Rao of Palitana informed me on my visit to Kattywar, that he had passed a law which enacts that any person bathing in drinking wells, or polluting them, should be whipped or otherwise punished—an example worth imitation.

It is sad to see for nearly 200 miles along this line of Railroad, almost from Bellary to Goolburga, so many splendid looking arches, bridges, and viaducts, broken and condemned, either because they were unsound or too small. The opening of the line must from this waste of work be greatly delayed, and in many places the natives are losing heart, as the hopes of their industry being benefitted by the Railway commerce have been now so long deferred.

For many miles the employes on this line of Railway are so isolated, that for long periods they must perhaps necessarily be deprived of the blessings and privileges of public worship, some of them spoke of this as a matter of great regret, and all gladly welcomed me among them. One gentleman observed, after prayers in a tent near the grim and lofty walls of a ruined fort, and hard by a jungle in which jackalls were howling, and owls hooting, "What a pleasure there is in closing the day with prayer to the Creator, and how beautiful the idea; there must be something in our very nature, and especially in every reflecting mind that requires it." This was spoken very near the scene of the murder that was committed by one employe on another little more than twelve months before; and the accused, after having been acquitted on a point of law, had appealed only a few days before for pecuniary help, but the idea was very justly scorned.

After a month's absence, I arrived in Bombay on Thursday, May 13th, in time to make due arrangements for the conduct of Divine Service on shipboard on the following Sunday, and after remaining two weeks and conducting the usual services both at the Sailors' Home and English Hospital, ashore and afloat, giving out books &c. to the seamen, I was requested by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay to visit Kattywar on a pastoral tour, which also occupied precisely a month.

My second journey commenced on Friday 28th May by B. B. and C. I. Railway to Broach thence to Gogo in the ill-fated S. *Jhelum* which went down in a heavy storm a few days after with great loss of life thus cutting off for a time a most important means of communication with the extensive, but almost isolated province of Kattywar. Sunday 30th Divine service was conducted in the evening at the Mission House, Gogo by the courtesy of the Rev. Mr. Beatty, (there being no other place provided with seats &c.) when all the Europeans numbering 27 or 28, attended, and Holy Baptism was administered by me to the child